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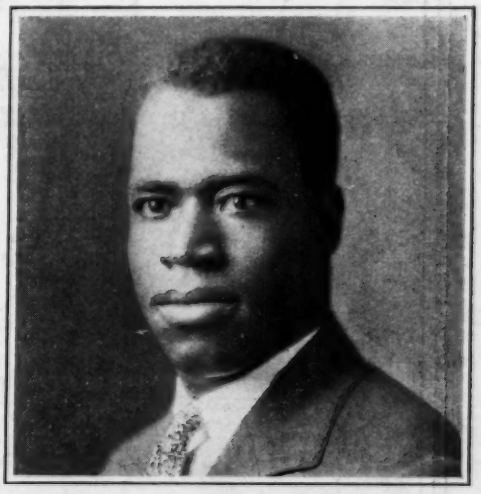

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A FORECAST

The mission of The Crisis is one of *interpretation*.—We present *facts* but not *mere* facts. In treating the news of the wide world, we especially emphasize as our field, the relations of *races*, and more particularly, of white and *colored* races.—This problem of the *color line* is a matter of facts and happenings and arguments, but not merely that; to this, for its proper understanding, must be added *history* and *psychology*.—And we mean by all this that one cannot interpret the *present* save in the light of what has happened in the *past*, and you cannot understand mere *facts* without taking into account what men *think* and *believe* about those facts.—Now The Crisis and its Editors are equipped for interpretation. During the past few years, they have travelled over all *America*, and in *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa* and the *West Indies*.—They have an abundance of the formal training of the schools, whatever that may mean, in *education* and conservation.—They also have been part and parcel of *radical* movements and know reformers and enthusiasts, and they know something of *revolution* and *reform*.—In the coming year and years, they are going to study the *economic* and *political* condition of the Negro; the history of *Africa*, and opinions of the Negro on *religion*, reform in *education*, and similar matters.—*Next month* you may expect a study of "Occupational Choices Among Negro College Students," *Paul Robeson's reactions* toward England; *Nathaniel Dett's* musical invasion of Europe, something from *Marc Connelly* and, of course, Negro literature, particularly poems and essays.—Not to read The Crisis is not to be thoroughly intelligent in matters on which you must be intelligent, if you would *live* completely.

The Crisis is published monthly and copyrighted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 15 cents a copy, $1.50 a year. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage and while The Crisis *uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.*

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THE constituency with which this Association concerns itself is like every other constituency in the country and the world. It is more in need of people who can think clearly than anything else. We do suffer from selfishness; we do suffer from cruelty, we do suffer from greed; but we suffer far more from the fact that most people do not know when they are selfish, do not see when they are cruel, do not see when they are greedy, do not call things by their right names, because their minds are foggy, because their thinking is muddy.

William Allen Neilson, President of Smith College, at the 21st annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. in Springfield, Mass.

●

NATURE is not so prejudiced as we are. She says that there is a human race, that all human beings are of the same genus Homo, species sapiens. She draws no color line in the human or in any other species. Black and white dogs mix as readily as do black and whites when the sex impulse is not outlawed, and are equally fertile.

George A. Dorsey: "Why We Behave Like Human Beings," Page 44.

As the Crow Flies

Extraordinary if true! Secretary Hide and Seek has discovered the cause of Agricultural depression in the United States! Russia has contracted to sell wheat here by and by at less than wheat is selling for now. Cheap wheat, too much bread, down with Red Russia!

●

Chang and Chiang are the present keys to China. Turn them carefully. Chang is War Lord of Manchuria and is seizing Mukden and Peking. Chiang is President of the Capitalists of New China. Below these and others are the Chinese.

●

Imperialists will confer in London on India with all the Indians who mean most, absent. This is one way of finding agreement, but what will such agreement be worth?

●

We are not crowing over white Australia. Far from it. But we beg to remind far off and triumphant Labor in that tight little island that Capital is too wise to exclude colored folk from its plans, and that similar wisdom on the part of Australia might have saved it from bankruptcy.

●

Canada, having just built a nice high tariff wall to keep out the goods that we want to sell her, is now adding a few more courses to this wall so as to keep out more of our goods. It is our own shoe on Canada's foot —or is it Canada's on ours?

Cuba for a long time has been trying to tell the United States that the rule of the Sugar Trust is neither stable government nor democracy. But our ears are stuffed with bonds.

●

South America is blowing up. The big land owners and merchants are driving the merchants and big land owners out of power. Beneath are the still inarticulate Indians and mulattoes.

●

All the Prime Ministers of the Independent British Dominions are gathering in London to tell each other how independent they are. The despotically governed Crown Colonies are neither invited nor expected, but they will pay the imperial bill.

●

Germany in its last election blew up so frantically, both Right and Left, that only Von Hindenburg and the Socialists keep her from being torn in sunder between Fascism and Communism.

●

The face of Italy is still set towards the war-path. By killing Yugoslavs and shaking his fist at France, Mussolini may yet get just what he apparently wants.

●

The League of Nations at Geneva is discussing Peace which it can not find; Industrial Depression which it cannot remedy; and the League of Europe which it cannot form.

Spain is trembling between Industrial Monarchy and Monarchical Industry.

●

Here in the United States we are still so prosperous that we are likely to starve to death.

●

Can you beat it? Plenty of goods —autos, suits, dresses, empty homes and apartments, shoes, watches, books and chow dogs. Plenty of workers— two, four, perhaps six million, hunting work. Plenty of hunger, nakedness, homelessness, bare feet and ignorance. Yet we cannot buy, sell nor eat.

●

Vote for the night is coming when man votes no more.

●

The Philippines should congratulate Hungary. Nicholas Roosevelt may have his opinions on Magyars but he has not expressed them so frankly.

●

No, Prohibition is not a political issue, in spite of the fact that politicians are dancing on it like pop-corn on a griddle. Nothing is an issue to persons who can remain profitably perched on the fence.

●

We do not seem to be able yet to control earthquakes, hurricanes and whirl winds by mass production or Nordic superiority. We are equally at sea with the Still, Small Voice. Where is Jehovah anyhow?

The Black Voter

By HEYWOOD BROUN

THE fight against the confirmation of Judge Parker for the Supreme Court was one of the most useful incidents which has ever occurred to give the American Negro a consciousness of his voting power. It might almost be said that inadvertently President Hoover did the race a great favor. Solidarity, or rather the lack of it, has been the trouble. Republicans have assumed that they could count on the Negro vote. Men and women have voted for candidates such as Warren Harding under some vague notion that they were paying a logical tribute to the memory of Lincoln. Indeed, there is a familiar phrase: it has been said that a Republican politician can always remark, when a colored voter passes, "There goes a Republican".

It is true that in some of our cities, in local politics, the Democrats have made considerable gains. In Harlem, for instance, Tammany is powerful; and yet this fluctuation from the Republican Party in national elections to the Democratic organization in civic contests, has profited the Negro very little. For the most part he has neglected to vote directly on the issues which concerned him. It is only fair to say that the choice has been a difficult one. Though it is true that the Republican Party has offered the Negro very little save a few scraps of Federal patronage, the Democratic party has hardly seemed an enticing haven. To be specific, in the election of 1928 there was much in the Smith program which appealed to Negro voters, and still it was hard for them to forget that Senator Robinson was in many respects a typical Southerner with the typical Southern attitude on the question of race. A few words from Smith in regard to such subjects as lynching and Jim Crowism might well have won him thousands of votes. Governor Smith was too timid. He feared losses in the Solid South, which as a matter of fact he had to accept in any case. Far more political sagacity would have dictated an appeal to colored voters in the Eastern and Middle Western States.

At last, in the Parker case, the Negro was able to make his power felt. And several stalwart Republicans voted against confirmation because they feared that this issue would be used against them in primary and senatorial elections. In the long run there must be something better for the voting masses than a mere process of dickering with the two major parties, although I will grant that such a policy seems to me very much better than nothing at all. The easiest and most direct way for the Negro to express his protest against existing political conditions is to throw in his lot with the minority party. I am assuming, of course, that Negroes who believe in the Socialist program will naturally support that party in any case. But there is much to be said for help even from those who differ with the economic theory of Socialism.

Heywood Broun, the celebrated columnist, is known over the United States. He long wrote for the New York World and now writes daily for the Scripps-Howard papers and for periodicals like the New York Nation. His writings are widely syndicated. This fall he is running for Congress from one of the New York City constituencies on the Socialist ticket. He has always been interested in the American Negro and has gone out of his way to give black folk fair play and to oppose lynching and mob law. His appeal for independence in Negro voting and the support of the Socialist ticket should be read by all Negroes.

Miss Dorothy Burr
1st Prize—N. A. A. C. P. Contest
Springfield, Mass.

In the variations between Republican and Democratic vote totals, it is often difficult to identify the precise quarter from which the gains or the losses have come. Obviously, the familiar theory that the Smith-Hoover election was a referendum on prohibition does not hold true. Many Republican wets stood by Mr. Hoover. In the same way politicians, who are not the smartest men in the world even at their own game, may lose sight of a revolt in the Negro ranks which carries from the Republican column to the Democratic.

This much can be said about Socialist totals: being small, any gain shows. If in the coming Congressional elections there is to be a fine showing by the Socialist Congressional candidates, some of this new blood must come from colored voters, and will be recognized as coming from them. It might also be said that the Socialist position on race discrimination is clear, and always has been. The Party cannot be charged with partisanism when it preaches the doctrine of equality. Brotherhood is essentially a part of Socialist doctrine. And at this point I might digress long enough to say that, although I am heartily opposed as a pacifist to the Communist plan of bloody civil war, still I must applaud the excellent and effective work which the left wing has done in trying to break down all forms of race and religious prejudice. In this matter I am wholly with the Communists in spite of the criticism that their activity in some sections of the country has heightened hatred between the races. I am all for a vigorous revolt on the part of the Negro against the status quo. I do not have to repeat that in saying "revolt" I do not mean armed warfare. There are things so much more powerful than bayonets and gunpowder. An idea can blow up heavier armor than any bullet can pierce. I mean it is a mistake for the Negro to submit tamely and wait for a heaven beyond the clouds. I think he ought to be up and constantly articulate in his righteous demand for a fair deal now.

And when we Socialists speak of Brotherhood, we mean it in the fullest sense of the word. I know that I do.

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South African Students Face Their Race Problem

By GEORGE EDMUND HAYNES, PH.D.

"IT set us all thinking," said one of the Bantu students at the close of the first National Conference of black and white students under the auspices of the Bantu Council of the Student Christian Associations of South Africa at Fort Hare, Cape Province, South Africa. "It has cleared some prejudice for me," remarked a white student. "It has cleared my understanding on some things. . . . The main thing is my change of attitude. My boot-boy is no longer a 'kaffir' (a term of contempt); he is a human being." Another white student said, "The Conference has given me new understanding of the native question and also of the poor white problem such as I never received in all my life. I now see that the poor white problem is tied up with the poor black problem and that both are one related question for South Africa."

The white and black members of the Conference emphasized their words by their actions. They shared dormitories and dining halls; they met in small informal groups of twos and threes for personal contact and the formation of friendships. They had one afternoon of sports when white athletes vied with black ones. These comments and incidents are only side-lights on the remarkable Conference which in the estimation of competent observers marks an epoch in the relations of European and Bantu in the land known as "Sunny South Africa," where one had to keep either in the sun or by a fire to be comfortable during the winter season when the gathering was held.

Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary of the Commission on Race Relations, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has been on a trip to South and East Africa for the purpose of studying the work of the Y. M. C. A. there among colored people. He writes of his experience at the First National Conference of black and white students held June 27 to July 3 at Fort Hare, Cape Province, South Africa.

The foundations for this feeling among students have been laid during the past eight years by Max Yergan, the inspired young Negro from America who, as one speaker said in giving a summary of feeling of the Conference, "identified himself with us, has become one of us, and thus is helping us to work out our problems."

The outstanding impulse of the meeting was the impression that the delegates were profoundly religious and that they looked to Christian ideals for the principles to be applied to their complicated relations of races, European, African, Malay, and Indian. The invitation to the Conference had been accompanied by a request for prayer for its success. The foreword of its syllabus of addresses sent to the delegates beforehand stated that the gathering was "the result of years of hope and prayer." The opening ceremony was the dedication of the new Christian Union, a building erected this year at a cost of nearly $50,000.00, the gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and other white and Negro friends in America. It is primarily to furnish a training center to prepare leaders in YMCA, YWCA and social work among Bantu people in urban and rural areas. Speaking in behalf of the Native College, Principal Alexander Keer, a Scotchman, said: "We who have been entrusted with this gift are but at the beginning of our task. And while we go forward with confidence and indeed with rejoicing, we realize with humility that only the future will disclose whether we have worthily received it or not; and that disclosure will be made in the lives of men and women of African race who have been inclined to the Good Life through the service of this Hall."

There were welcome addresses from the Magistrate of the district, the Mayor of the town and heads of the educational institutions; an opening address by Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, one of the younger statesmen of South Africa. He emphasized the unique event of the Conference and said that in his student days "not a long way back, such a conference would have been unthinkable. A new thing has come into the universities and colleges of which the older people are hardly aware—a new intellectual honesty and liberalism, a courage to find a new way out of difficult problems." He emphasized the unity of interdependence, of service and of worship between black and white, a unity which recognized diversity and differences, but a unity by which under the Providence of God

National Conference
South African Native College
Fore Hare, Cape Province, South Africa

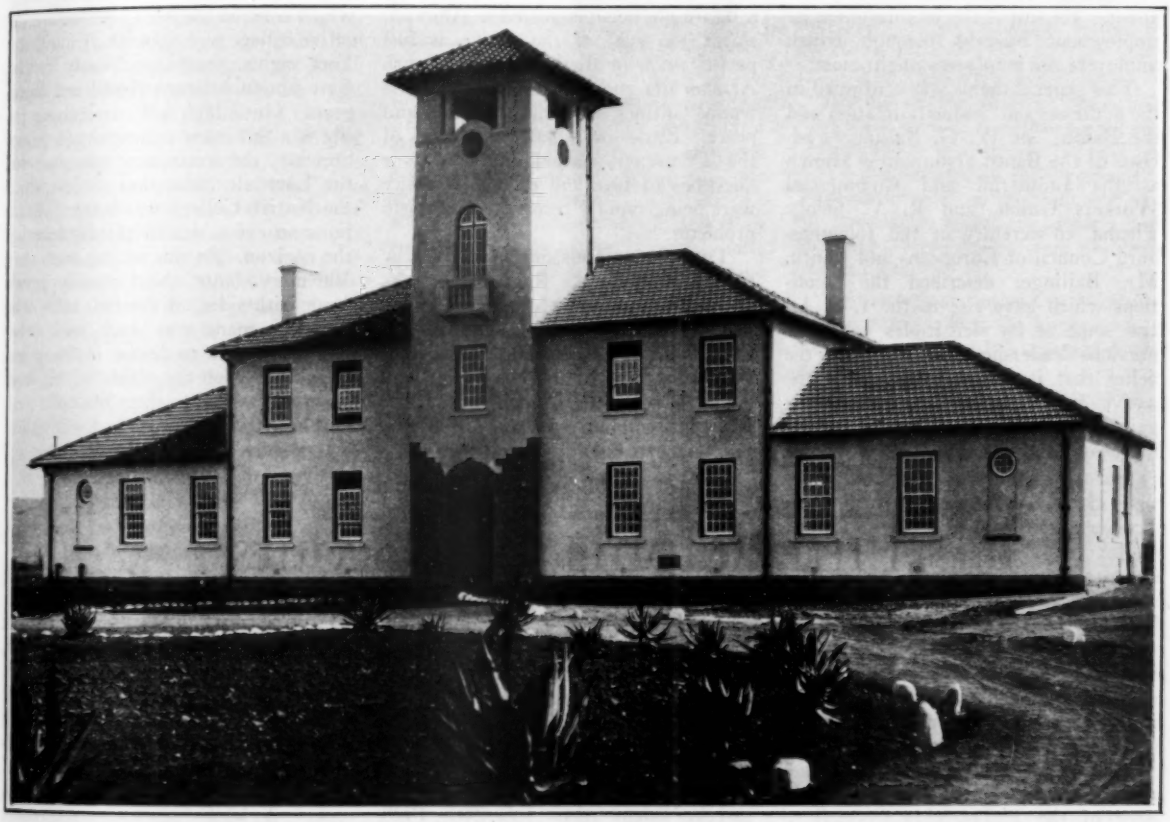
white men and black men may live in peace side by side. A striking part of the second session was the fraternal greetings from Christian students in other lands. Those from India were expressed by Prof. A. M. K. Cumaraswamy of Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon; those of Great Britain by Dr. John Ramsbotham of Cambridge University; and those of America by Dr. George E. Haynes of New York. Telegrams and letters of greeting came also from Dr. Channing H. Tobias of the American YMCA, from the chairman of the World's Committee of the YMCA, and from many others.

The dominating religious note of the Conference was sounded in three addresses of the second day. Dr. George E. Haynes, in speaking on "The Christian Ideal for Human Society Today," pointed out that science and invention have given man control over the material world which has so changed physical conditions that the old relations between human beings are breaking down; that adjustments are necessary and inevitable, and that the only hope of justice and goodwill is the application of the Jesus ideal of a friendly, neighborly society which must substitute a technique of peace for war, must emancipate women, must remove the exploitation and oppression of weaker and darker races by stronger and whiter ones, and must bring economic justice and equity between employers and employees.

The conference from the very beginning addressed itself to applying these ideals to the problems its members confronted. This was emphasized on the third day by Francis P. Miller, Chairman of the World's Student Christian Federation, who had made a special trip to South Africa to preside over the Conference and to touch the students, white and black. He pointed out that because Christians had not stepped forward with courage to attack the problems of our day two movements of another type were exerting dynamic power among students of the world today: one which believed in salvation through mechanical technique and economic organization, such as the Communism of Russia and the Capitalism of America; and one pinning its faith to national power such as Fascism in Italy or the National Student Organizations in China. He gave as a hopeful sign of the times the renaissance of Christian faith now stirring among students in Europe, Africa and America who are giving themselves for the solution of social problems.

The whole of the next two days was given to addresses and group discussions both in small sections, of which there were twelve under able leaders, and in full plenary sessions. In an address replete with first-hand facts, Rev. Ray E. Phillips who has developed social work among the hundreds of thousands of Bantu workers in the gold mines of the Johannesburg district, described the serious problems of living and working conditions of Bantu urban life. Mrs. Charlotte Maxexe, a native worker in the juvenile court of Johannesburg, described the social conditions among Bantu women and girls. A graphic description of Bantu rural life was given by T. Makawanie of the Transkeian Agricultural Department and W. G. Bennie, a former Chief Inspector of native schools.

The following day Howard Pim, a public accountant and chairman of the Johannesburg Joint Council of Bantu and Europeans, Miss M. L. Hodgson of the Witwatersrand University, and Prof. D. D. T. Jabavu of the South African Native College discussed "An Equitable Economic Order." Mr. Pim gave the contrast between the situation of the Bantu and European in the changing environment, the effects of the migrations to and from the cities,



South African Native College
Fore Hare, Cape Province, South Africa

and presented many telling facts on native taxation, Bantu attitude toward rates of wages, native food and the cost of living. He stated that South Africa has a double economic and social framework of Bantu and European and the problem is "how can they be developed and dove-tailed so that one social edifice including our whole South African population can come into existence." Miss Hodgson built up a parallelism between the struggle of the British working people and the situation of the Bantu in the Union of South Africa. Prof. Jabavu urged that the principle of taxation should not be that natives get out of it only what they put in, but of helping and lightening the burden of those lowest down. He urged the establishment of employment bureaus through which employers and employees might meet.

This general theme was continued in the addresses on "Industrialization and the Bantu," of W. G. Ballinger, advisor of the Bantu organization known as the Industrial and Commercial Workers Union, and R. V. Selope Thema, co-secretary of the Johannesburg Council of Europeans and Bantu. Mr. Ballinger described the conditions which gave rise to the I. C. U. and some of its vicissitudes under its previous leadership, but expressed the belief that it would live to help the native worker secure collective bargaining power in the midst of the trying changes of the times. Mr. Thema said that the native was thought of as a menace to the white man because he would not work. The white man taught him and he learned the "dignity of labor." Now he is considered a menace because he was able to compete with the white man. The developments in the cities and rural districts of South Africa are testimony to the fact that the black and the white have cooperated to the advantage of both in the past. "We have worked together in the past," he said; "we should continue to work together."

In its two closing sessions and the final group discussions the Conference swung again to its main theme of the place of Christian Ideals in dealing with these problems. Dr. A. B. Xuma, a Bantu physician educated in America, stated the goal of the native as full participation in all the affairs of South African life and held that nothing less would ultimately bring justice and peace. Professor Edgar H. Brookes of the Transvaal pointed out that these questions of race and economic justice were being rapidly recognized as world problems.

Two closing messages were given by Oswin B. Bull, the Englishman, who for more than twenty years as traveling Secretary of the Student Christian Associations held out the hand of friendship to white and black alike, and by the Chairman, Francis P. Miller. Mr. Bull emphasized that it is only by real love expressed in daily living could the barriers and prejudices of race and clan be overcome. Many of those present knew that his practice through the years had been more powerful than his words. Mr. Miller brought the Conference to the climax of its thought and feeling as he pointed out to the delegates that they would not find back at home the good feeling and fellowship that they had come to know, but that they should remember that Jesus went to the Cross because he challenged a world as it was with His ideal of the world as He believed it ought to be.

Just across the road from the building where the Conference was held are the remnants of the stone walls and brick block houses of old Fort Hare which covered the broad hill where the native college now stands. Around this Fort eighty years ago bloody battles were fought between Bantu and European. On a high hill overlooking the site is a tall stone monument to James Stewart, the missionary who founded the Lovedale institution out of which the Native College was born. Mountains on every side in the distance lift the horizon. In this setting more than 300 descendants, about equally drawn from both sides, of the two races who formerly made war upon each other met for a week to discuss in frank and friendly fashion the problems that have been bequeathed to them from the past, and how they may meet and settle them in the spirit of a common Christ.

Philadelphia Boy Scouts

THE FORMAL protest of the colored boy scouts of Pennsylvania was made over a year ago. Yet it was so clear and manly that we publish it again. It produced no tangible results but it helped the integrity of a people's soul. The protest was addressed to Dr. Charles D. Hart, President of the Philadelphia Council of Boy Scouts of America:

"In June, 1928, your body found it to its liking to arbitrarily establish a rule of segregation affecting only the colored members under the jurisdiction of the Philadelphia Council of Boy Scouts of America.

"This ruling, although not communicated to us in writing, was expressed verbally to one of our representatives, Scoutmaster James H. Morgan, Troop 181, and later to our committee, Rev. John R. Logan, Rev. David H. Hargis, Mr. James H. Morgan and Dr. A. R. Burton, representing Troops Nos. 181, 251 and 132, which waited upon your committee; and finally was put into execution by barring a few members of Troop 132, Scoutmaster, E. Stanton Smith, from participating in the privileges of Treasure Island solely on account of color.

* * *

"The Committeemen and Scoutmasters, representing all the colored troops under your jurisdiction, in meeting assembled on July 24th, 1928, protested against such an arbitrary ruling on the grounds that it was uncalled for, un-Christian-like and violated the very principles of Scouting.

"On that date an appeal from your ruling, signed by a representative of each colored troop, was sent you in which we prayed you to reconsider your action and if you saw fit not to do so 'we do not feel that our racial self-respect will permit us to continue to ally ourselves with an organization with this conception of universal brotherhood.'

"At your request, a group, above named, of our representatives met with your committee on November 23rd, 1928, at which time the situation was freely discussed pro and con.

"Subsequently and finally, however, your council on December 26th, 1928, sent us a letter stating that 'in the interest of Scouting as a whole, it could not see its way clear to amending the present policy in this respect.'

"In view of the above facts and your decision, the Committeemen, Scoutmasters and others representing the colored troops under the jurisdiction of the Philadelphia Council, in meeting assembled on May 3rd, 1929, decided unanimously to sever all relationship with your body and as evidence of this action to return to you their charters. A similar meeting on May 24th, 1929, confirmed the action of May 3rd.

"We, therefore, from the date of this communication, sever all connection with your body and cease to function as Committeemen, Scoutmasters or Troops until such time as your august body sees fit to admit us on the same footing as other scouts without regard to race, color or creed."

The Test in Ohio

By WALTER WHITE

Ohio this month is voting for a United States Senator. The Republican candidate, McCulloch, voted to confirm Judge Parker for the United States Supreme Court, despite the protests of his colored constituents. Walter White, Acting Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., has been in Ohio studying the situation and co-operating with our local branches. He reports the results of his trip in this article.

IT seems probable that the November senatorial election in Ohio may mark an important aftermath of the notable struggle to prevent confirmation of John J. Parker of North Carolina as an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. Roscoe C. McCulloch, United States Senator from Ohio, a Republican, despite an avalanche of pleas from his Negro and white constituents, voted in favor of confirmation of Judge Parker who as the Republican candidate for Governor of North Carolina in 1920 had voiced strenuous opposition to North Carolina Negroes exercising the right to vote guaranteed to them as citizens under the federal constitution. During the long course of the debate over this nomination the position of the two Ohio senators, and especially that of Senator McCulloch, was in doubt. It was confidently asserted by many of those who were close to the junior senator that he would vote against confirmation. It is an open secret, however, that strenuous pressure was brought to bear upon Senator McCulloch by the present administration. That pressure was effective, for McCulloch's vote was cast in Parker's favor.

On November 4 Senator McCulloch faces the voters of Ohio who will determine whether or not he is to fill out the unexpired term of the late Theodore E. Burton.

Ohio is normally a Republican state by a margin of from 400,000 to 500,000. This year, however, all normal political alignments have been shattered, and this is especially true of Ohio. Senator McCulloch is a dry while Robert J. Bulkley, his able and popular Democratic opponent, is a wet. This circumstance is expected to affect profoundly the vote in the cities and larger towns of Ohio. It is expected also to influence materially the balloting even in the rural districts because of the noisome scandals recently revealed in connection with the enforcement of prohibition. The serious economic depression and the unpopularity of the Hoover administration in Ohio will unquestionably cut down the normal Republican vote, according to experienced political observers.

These circumstances make the attitude of the Negro voters of Ohio, estimated to be in the neighborhood of 150,000 a most important and perhaps the determining factor in the 1930 election. The revolt against McCulloch permeates every stratum of Negro life. Lawyers, physicians, ministers of the gospel, working men, housewives, and the man in the street—all are stirred deeply by Senator McCulloch's action in ignoring their pleas and in voting to confirm to the Supreme Court bench a man who did not deny that he had advocated nullification, so far as the Negro is concerned, of his right to vote. Party lines have been smashed, hitherto staunch Republicans having served notice upon Republican leaders of the state that they will not support McCulloch.

In this movement the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its Ohio State Conference of Branches and through its National Office is leading. In taking this action the N. A. A. C. P. puts into practical use the principle it has repeatedly advocated—political independence for Negro voters expressed through votes for men and measures and not for party labels. In opposing McCulloch, a Republican, the N. A. A. C. P. is taking no position with regard to the Republican Party. It has made clear it is not espousing the candidacy of Mr. Bulkley but that it is opposing the individual, Roscoe McCulloch, on the unquestionable issue of his vote for Judge Parker. It has emphasized to the Negro voters of Ohio that as long as the Negro vote can be delivered en masse to any one political party that vote will remain ineffective.

The effectiveness of the repeated emphasis on this principle is clearly to be seen in Ohio. It is true that there is a small percentage of Negro voters who are hesitant about supporting a Democratic candidate for the Senate. It is also true that a small number of paid political workers will be able to influence some Negro voters to support McCulloch. It is conservatively estimated by well informed persons in Ohio, however, that at the outside the number of those who can be influenced will not exceed twenty per cent of the total Negro vote and that eighty per cent at least of the 150,000 Negro voters of Ohio will either abstain from voting for either candidate or cast their ballots for the Democratic nominee.

It is interesting to observe the penetrating reasoning of those who are heading the movement of revolt against McCulloch and what he represents. A newspaper editor in Ohio writes the N. A. A. C. P.:

> "The Hoover organization is banking on the political immaturity of the Negro to keep the colored vote Republican in spite of Judge Parker's nomination by the President".

This editor goes on to point out that the Republican forces are in for a rude awakening from their dream of Negro political naiveté.

Another editor, located in Washington, in emphasizing the importance of the N. A. A. C. P.'s campaign, declared:

> "I recognize that McCulloch was under terrific pressure from the White House, but I cannot see that excuses him. At least you cannot afford to excuse him. Torn between two loyalties, so to speak, he chose to be disloyal to you. If you forgive him for that, when the principle most vital to the Negro was at stake, then you must consistently forgive every other man in the future who sells you out in a crisis. It will always be a case of his choosing between two courses, one detrimental to you. If he may choose to forsake you in the reasonable expectation that you will condone and forgive it, then surely your political effectiveness is destroyed utterly".

The opinions thus expressed have permeated Negro thought to an extraordinary degree. The N. A. A. C. P., through public meetings, publicity and literature, has waged a most strenuous campaign. Its activities have been kept strictly to the principle already stated. Its work has been wholly independent of the campaigns of any political party, and its fire has been centered solely upon the point at issue.

Defeat of McCulloch or the swinging from him of a considerable percentage of the Negro vote marks an important step in the Negro's progress towards political sagacity and independence. It serves notice upon the

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various political parties that the day is passing when the color of a man's skin invariably signifies his political affiliation. Most significant, however, has been the effect upon the Negro voter himself. The part played by the Negro in the rejection of Judge Parker marked the major political demonstration by American Negroes since the Civil War. Through that demonstration the Negro has learned that intelligent, sustained effort for a high principle can be carried to a successful conclusion. The psychology of success is replacing that of defeatism.

Equally significant is the temperate manner in which thoughtful Negroes, especially as reflected in the editorials in the Negro press, have accepted this changed state of affairs. Excessive congratulation has notably been absent. Instead there has been a calm acceptance of the situation and a realization that the defeat of Parker and the action against Senator McCulloch in Ohio only marked the beginning of the Negro's struggle for political emancipation. McCulloch, an individual, the thoughtful Negro realizes, is unimportant. McCulloch as a symbol of the growing disregard by the Republican Party of the Negro's interests is decidedly important. It is probably true that a number of years will pass before the Negro voter achieves that unity which will make his ballot a more effective means of securing and affirming his rights as a citizen. Long strides, however, have been made in that direction. Venal Negro and white politicians are finding it increasingly difficult, with each election, to deliver the Negro vote to any party or candidate, and this difficulty signifies one of the most healthful aspects of present day Negro life.

It is interesting to observe some of the specific instances of the Negro political revolt in Ohio. In Cincinnati a Negro of influence who has been a lifelong Republican served notice that he could not support Senator McCulloch but that he was willing to work for the Republican candidate for Governor. So thoroughly had the Negro voters been stirred, however, that when a white Republican leader incautiously expressed the conviction that the majority of Negro voters would not be intelligent enough to split their ticket, word was sent back that they would vote the straight Democratic ticket in order to register their opposition to the Republican senatorial nominee. The Republican postmaster of Cincinnati who is actively supporting McCulloch asked for an invitation for himself and the senatorial nominee to appear before a Negro audience in Cincinnati. Senator McCulloch did not appear, however, after the invitation had been extended him "because of a previous engagement", leaving the postmaster the difficult task of explaining McCulloch's vote for Parker. The postmaster, who is popular among Negroes because of his fairness towards Negro postal employees, was listened to with intense silence and courteous indication that the audience was not in sympathy with his attempt to defend McCulloch's vote. This courtesy was strained when the postmaster quoted McCulloch as saying that he would "always support the President unless there was a *powerful* reason not to do so." There were marked signs of disagreement with the speaker.

One of the leading ministers of Cleveland declared that he would utilize all the influence that he possessed to insure McCulloch's defeat and that though he had never done so before he would work in behalf of the Democratic candidate to insure maximum effectiveness of the protest vote against Senator McCulloch's action.

One of the leading women social workers of the state vigorously declared that "Every red-blooded Negro ought to express his disapproval of the attitude of Senator McCulloch on Judge Parker's nomination. . . There is a whispering campaign going on among our group that even though they are staunch Republicans they will not support the Senator."

A prominent Negro lawyer of Ohio and the dean of Negro novelists who is openly supporting the Democratic candidate registered his opinion by asserting, "I don't see what the colored people owe the Hoover administration, anyway. It has made no effort, so far as I have discovered, to please the colored voters except in the one instance of the Haytian situation, if that was the motive. . . . I telegraphed Senator McCulloch that his vote for Parker would hurt him with the colored voters of Ohio, and my individual vote and such other votes as I can influence in a quiet way shall be cast against him."

The revolt is especially to be seen among the younger and more progressive Negroes of Ohio. One of these, a lawyer, who is working actively against the Republican nominee, has declared that "The minds of Ohio Negroes are set against McCulloch. Approximate solidarity of Negro voters against him may spell the difference between victory and defeat."

And so the story runs. There are those who are openly opposing McCulloch, and there are many more who quietly are campaigning against him. November 4 will show the results. It is certain, some weeks prior to that date, there will be a sufficient uprising to make the results significant not only in Ohio but throughout the United States.

The Negro voter is coming of age.

Forward With the White House Conference

By MRS. H. R. BUTLER

THE National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers is only four years old, but already, following a year spent in developing standards of organization, it is about to take a step in the direction of securing positive results in better children. Not the least of its achievements for the year is its place in the work of President Hoover's White House Conference on Child Health and Protection which is to convene in Washington, November 12-22.

Mrs. H. R. Butler of Atlanta, Georgia, is President of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers. In this article she tells of the co-operation of her organization with President Hoover's White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

The president of the Congress has served the White House Conference as a member of the committee on the Infant and Pre-school Child and of the sub-committee on Cooperation of Home and School. This service has benefited us in two ways. First, of the utmost importance, it has given national emphasis to the problem of health and protection for the children of our own

people, a problem which has heretofore been considered only locally if at all. Through representatives of others of our organizations, such as Mrs. Anna E. Murray of the National Association of Colored Women; Mr. T. Arnold Hill of the National Urban League; Mr. Ernest T. Attwell of the National Recreation Association, and others, the colored child has been given special attention in the investigations and recommendations of the White House Conference.

Second, the affiliation of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers with the White House Conference has given the Congress an impetus toward a broadened program of endeavor, one which is fundamental to the needs of our people, and which fits in logically with the national progress in child health and protection hoped for as a result of the White House Conference. One of the projects for the White House Conference committees was a survey to find out how many kindergartens, private or public, were available for our very young children. As a result of the discovery that the number was distressingly small, it was proposed at the recent inspiring convention of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia, to adopt as the special effort for 1931 the founding of kindergartens wherever possible. The Congress approved the plan as the next logical step for the organization, and as a foundation for the enlightened parenthood which is necessary to the ultimate good citizenship of all our people.

Mrs. H. R. Butler

The National Kindergarten Association will cooperate with the movement, and already plans are being formed to assist all local Parent-Teacher Associations in their effort to found and maintain successful kindergartens in their communities.

A second aim of the National Congress in their program for 1931 is to use the influence of the organization to promote more vocational guidance of colored children so that they may become efficient along some line which is suited to their talents and prepared to take advantage of present-day industrial and economic opportunities. This interest in vocational guidance is also a prompt result of interest and study by the White House Conference committees.

The National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers is peculiarly fitted to assist the programs of the White House Conference because its primary interest is the welfare of the child and an enlightened parenthood as the foundation upon which the health and protection of our children must be built. As our parents realize that an educated and enlightened parenthood will work for better homes, schools, churches, better communities and better government they will take a keen interest and active part in securing kindergartens for our babies and vocational training for our children of school age. It is these children into whose hands we must relinquish the responsibilities for the sound growth of our people. Shall we accept the challenge to give them better education and better health?

"Running Fools"

By FRANK HORNE

THE Fourth Annual Tuskegee Relays . . . The Alumni Bowl broils under the Alabama sun . . . six lean thoroughbreds prance nervously at the start of the hundred yard dash. All eyes are centered on the white-striped lanes of the straightway; an expectant hush settles over the crowd. The starter's voice snaps. . . .

"All right, boys."

A few last high lifts of the knee, a final dig at the starting-holes, a pulling up of the trousers.

"Take your marks!"

Each of the six, in his own way, goes through the ritual of sticking the toe of the left spiked-shoe into the forward hole, placing the hands on the starting line, bracing the right foot against the wall of the back hole, crouching, ready.

"Get set!"

Body thrust forward, weight on the hands and forward foot, eager, coiled like resilient springs.

A wisp of smoke and the gun barks. Like greyhounds released from a chute, the six bodies hurtle forward, arms flying, feet digging, shoulder to shoulder. Like frightened deer they sweep down the fairway; three quarters the way to the finish line, a long, lean, golden-jerseyed centaur, running with no apparent effort, moves steadily ahead. "There he goes!" somebody yells above the rising crescendo of the crowd. Finishing with a burst like the crack of a whip, the golden jersey flashes through the finishing line, several yards in front of the nearest straining competitor.

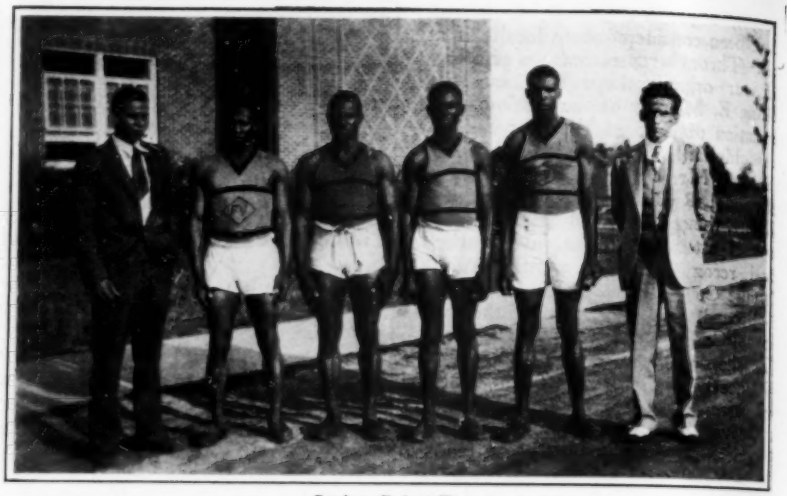
A hasty consultation of judges and timers . . . the announcer lifts the megaphone to his lips . . . "Finals, 100 dash, James Collins, Fort Valley, first time, nine and eight-tenths seconds. . . ."

Four consecutive years, this same James Collins of Fort Valley has crouched in the starting holes at the Relays, four straight years has he lurched out of the holes a little behind, four straight years has he eased to the front to sweep past the judges, yards in the lead. Sprinters from Wilberforce, Hampton, Atlanta University, Clark, Talladega, Tuskegee, et al have tried his mettle; but he still remains "monarch of all he surveys". The Relays of 1927 saw this boy, in his first competitive race, wearing the first track shoes he had ever seen in his life just two days before, win the hundred in 10 1-5 seconds. Returning in 1928, he won in 10 seconds flat, won the 220 yard dash, and, running anchor for a half-mile relay team, dropped the stick, lost it in the dust, turned around, picked it up, swung into his stride, closed up a gap of over 30 yards, passing all but one in a heart-breaking rush to the tape. In the C. I. A. A. games at Hampton that year, he won the Collegiate Title in the 220 yard dash. In 1929, he set the Southeastern record of 9.8 seconds for the hundred, won the 220, led Fort Valley teams to victory in both the half-mile and quarter-mile college relays, running six times to get six first places. It was that day that he was really a "running fool." He competed that year in

A. A. Stagg's National Inter-Scholastic Meet at Chicago University. The first day, glistening with a hot Georgia sun, saw him breeze easily to victory in the trials of both the 100 and 220; Coach Stagg picked him to win both events the following day. Chicago, in its blustering way, blew up a cold, windy, rainy Saturday with the temperature approaching freezing. Collins' legs "froze up" in spite of all efforts to the contrary; unable to sprint, he strided through to second places in both the 100 and 220, competing against the cream of the country. This year, he was content to equal his own record of 9.8 for the century and lead his teams to victories in the half-mile and quarter-mile relays.

This boy Collins hails from a little town in the "sticks" of Georgia called Ailey. He had been at the Fort Valley High and Industrial School a number of years; he had tried to play football, basketball, baseball, all with indifferent success. One day, four years ago, I sat on the bench watching him in a ball game; he happened to get one of his infrequent long hits that day and as he rounded first base with the throttle wide open and full steam ahead, I realized that there was an extraordinary runner. We had just received a circular advertising the First Tuskegee Relays, ten days off. I took Collins out in the grass of the outfield, showed him the fundamentals of sprint action and taught him the start. He's over six feet tall and we had to order special sprinter's shoes, size 11½, which did not arrive until the morning that we were leaving for Tuskegee. I was a little afraid of letting him run in them, but he took to them like a duck to water and they've carried him to many a victory since. The development of this boy and the subsequent track teams of boys and girls built around him, has been one of my "kicks" in Georgia: the fun of polishing him down from 10 1-5 seconds to 9.8; devising quickening exercises to shorten the reflex from command to start, changing his starting stance to get his long-legged body out of the holes, building him up physically and mentally.

Around this "ace", we have built a highly successful team. Last year, we brought 2 relay trophies and 22 medals from Tuskegee; this year 27 medals and 3 trophies; setting records in 3 events. With Collins at anchor, the sprint relay team has run over everything in the South. Jesse "Fox" Dillard, Louisville, Ky., all around athlete, runs the first leg; Jim "Lindberg" Fuller, Fort Valley, Ga., basketball ace, runs number 2; Arthur "Bob" Bostic, football captain with a beautiful baritone voice, is number 3 and James "String" Collins, "running fool", holds the anchor. These boys consistently bring home the bacon in the half and quarter-mile college relays; our distance team, "Tim" Moon, "I Too—" Lawrence, "Preacher" Scantling and "Honest John" Hill, has shown the way in the 2 mile and 4 mile college relays. It is to be recalled that this remarkable record has been achieved by a little Normal and Industrial School in the "sticks" of Georgia against the competition of all the colleges and universities of the Southeast. In this section of the country, track has become synonymous with Collins and Fort Valley.



Spring Relay Team
Fort Valley, Georgia
With their trainer, Frank Horne

We have saved the best for the last; our girls are the class of the South. We took 14 young women to Tuskegee this year; most of them had never stepped foot out of Georgia before. Here's Gladys Miller; she is finishing our Junior College Class this year, after coming all the way up through training school, junior and senior high schools. She lives 5 miles from the school house, back in the woods, and throughout the years has walked those 5 miles up and back, barefooted, rain or shine, hot or cold. We bought a discus this year to train for the Classic Greek event. The town of Fort Valley turned out to see this "discum"; they'd never seen one before! Gladys was one of the first to report, saying she was going to hurl that "saucer." She did the best she could to master the intricacies of discus throwing; she went on to Tuskegee and when the finals rolled around, she had won second place with a heave of 81 feet. Then here's Bea "Miami" Rutledge, from down in Florida, scrappy basketballer, all-around athletic. Bea was going to "run away" with my school-house; through athletics and my constant threat to "bounce" her off the team, we have begun to smooth the rough edges. In the keenest of competition, she took second in the girls' 100 yard championship. She's in the 8th grade and ought to be a real "runnin' fool" next year. And last, allow me to present my girls relay teams, conquerors of both sections of the quarter-mile relay at Tuskegee, winners of the beautiful Ramsey trophy, holders of the Southeastern Record of 55 seconds flat. "Little Bits" Sibley, 9th grade runs number one, with the easy, natural action of Howard Drew; nobody knew she was in school till she came out for track; "Nita" Rhodes, 10th grade, runs number two; Bea Rutledge 8th grade, number 3 and "Dolly" Peyton, 10th grade, holds the anchor. None of these girls had even seen a track shoe or a track meet in their lives. Most of them are Fort Valley girls, who have never been out of Georgia.

It is a pleasure to help these girls and boys develop, physically and spiritually; to see them grow to realize that sacrifice and concentrated effort bring success. We coaches find the gridiron, and the court, the ball-field and the track, real educative laboratories where we can meet the true nature of the boy and girl in its element, and mold it for character and for beauty. I find, too, that I live again in their efforts . . .

"Live
As I have taught you
To run, Boy—
It's a short dash
Dig your starting holes
Deep and firm
Lurch out of them
Into the straightaway
With all the power
That is in you."

Negro Judges for Harlem

By FRANCIS E. RIVERS

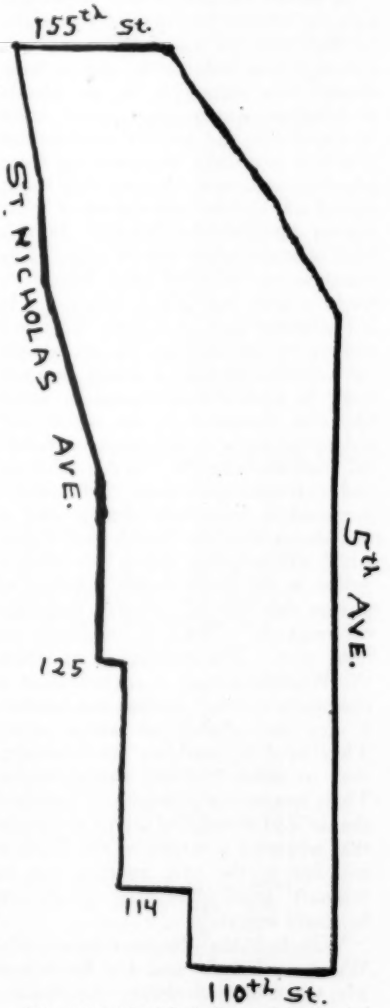
Harlem this month is voting for two judges. As both the Democratic and Republican candidates are Negroes, there will be two new Negro magistrates in New York City this fall. This article is written by a colored member of the New York Legislature who introduced the Bill by which the new judicial district was laid out. The extraordinary thing about this campaign is the high character of the candidates. No matter who wins, Harlem will have two judges who are gentlemen in character, and who know the law. Moreover, their campaign has been conducted upon a high plane, even in the primary stage.

ON April 21st, 1930, a bill was approved by the New York Chief Executive which had been introduced by Assemblyman Francis E. Rivers of the 19th Assembly District of New York County. A law was thereby enacted which added eight Municipal Court justices to the Borough of Manhattan and created a Tenth Municipal Court District. Two of these eight additional justices were allotted to this new court district.

The lines of the new court district will have as their southerly boundary 110th Street, as their easterly boundary Fifth Avenue and the Harlem River, as their northerly boundary 155th Street and as their westerly boundary the following jagged line: southerly on St. Nicholas Avenue to 125th Street; easterly on 125th Street to Eighth Avenue; southerly on Eighth Avenue to 114th Street; easterly on 114th Street to Seventh Avenue and southerly on Seventh Avenue to 110th Street. All of these lines go by the center line of each street or avenue. This district will include portions of six assembly districts, namely, the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second. The two judges for this new district will not take office until January 1st, 1931. They must be elected and not appointed and the election will take place on Election Day in November of this year.

Stated this way the law does not seem to have particular significance to the Negro group. However, the bill is fraught with great significance to the Negro not only in New York but also in the country at large and a short discussion of its many meanings follows:

This section is at least 75 per cent colored in its population. It is practically certain that two colored judges will be elected. The fact is that in arranging the bill the lines of the district were deliberately drawn so as to insure the election of two colored judges. It is safe to say that never in the history of our country has any State Legislature deliberately framed the lines of a political subdivision with the intention of making possible the election of colored justices. It must be noted in passing that political strength of a group is essentially a question of its population concentration with relation to political subdivision lines. The late war, as is well known, gave New York among other northern cities its concentration of Negro population. In Chicago this concentration as to the then political lines was such as to give the Negro their political power. However, our concentration in Harlem has not been such as to give us power in the State Senatorial district or the Congressional district or the Municipal Court District.



The 10th Municipal Court District in Harlem, New York City

Since 1926 attempts have been made to change the State Senatorial lines pertaining to the Harlem Negro in such a fashion as to enable him to elect a State Senator. However, the bill had been vetoed each year by Democratic Governors. It is hoped that when Congressional subdivisions take place after this census that the Negro population will be so allocated in respect to the new Congressional lines as to give it a majority and therefore a certain opportunity of electing a Negro Congressman from New York.

But we are able to rejoice in the fact that Chapter 651 of the Laws of 1930 (the one creating this Tenth Municipal Court District) does make new Municipal Court lines which so conform to the concentration of the Negro population as to give them judicial power. This legislative creation of lines is so fundamental to the securing of political power that unless it is properly attended to, enthusiasm, unlimited money and hard work and devotion to race will result only in defeat.

The enactment of this law is the first major achievement resulting from the political renaissance of the Harlem Negro which took place last Fall. Last Fall witnessed the emergence of a Negro district leader in the 19th Assembly District, after a most spirited primary vote. It further witnessed the emergence of a Negro leader in the easterly portion of the 21st Assembly District. The Fall also produced a Negro Assemblyman and Alderman in both the 19th and 21st Assembly Districts. Two Negro Assemblymen went to Albany for the same session the first time in the history of the State.

With such a showing of awakened political consciousness and particularly Republican power in a city which had on the whole gone Democratic, it became necessary to grant the Harlem Negro Republicans something substantial. It can well be believed that the forward march of the Negro politically will not stop simply with the acquiring of judges. The events of the past year

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THE BROWSING READER

Black Yeomanry. Life on St. Helena Island. By T. J. Woofter, Jr. Henry Holt and Company, 1930. $3.00.

THIS book is another result of the recent school of white southern investigation into the situation of the Southern Negro. We have been told that the investigators received a grant of $16,500 from the Social Science Research Council. The result is one with other investigations of the sort; a beautifully manufactured volume in black and gold is sent out printed on 290 pages of high-grade paper, with maps, illustrations and woodcuts. The situation of some five thousand Negroes on the Island of St. Helena is studied. There are chapters on music and folk lore, on health and labor, on government and education, mostly copied from other work. There are a number of statistical tables; and yet on the main subject of what life means to these black folk, of the real difficulties of theid economic and social development, of the way in which emancipation has developed into the modern color line, there is not a single word of really illuminating information. All these matters are touched upon, but they are touched upon with singular lightness and apology. The author says, for instance:

"In government, Ladies and St. Helena Islands form a township of Beaufort County. It is soon evident, however, that local government has had little enough to do with the development of the people. Beyond the most elementary provisions for keeping order and building roads and schools, the Islanders have been left to themselves. The Negroes are not voters and there are no more than twenty qualified white voters."

But from this he draws no comparisons or conclusions. He sees no vast cause and effect in the fact that five thousand colored people should be ruled by 20 white people, and this is not to his mind very extraordinary.

Then, too, consider the general economic facts. Land given to the freedmen by the government at emancipation for practiacally nothing, and yet these islands are at the absolute mercy of outside economic organization—the cotton market, phosphate trade, opportunities for common labor, and the like. Here is material for a tremendously interesting study of modern economic conditions, but in this book it is glossed over quite easily. The lovely plantations before the war, the boll weevil, Florida phosphates—nothing unusual, nothing calling for careful comparison and conclusions. Songs and stories, the excellent Penn School, Negro dialect, church customs, all these are treated with sprightly interest. But even when it is pointed out that the island is taxed at $16,500 out of its wretched poverty, of which only $7,000 has annually been spent in the island during the past seven years, the author vaguely remarks:

"The Island is simply the victim of its isolation, of its poverty, and of the fact that it is tied to a county whose dominant economic interests are at variance with its own."

It would of course have been possible for a black man making this study to have gone off into bitter complaint and righteous indignation and to have showed how slavery in the sea islands of Carolina simply transformed itself into economic and political exploitation which is gradually depopulating these islands; and how disaster has been staved off by the accident of a well-known philanthropic school. If this kind of study might not be regarded as scientific, on the other hand, Woofter's study is little less than a calamity. It is a glossing over of obvious facts and seeking to say that on the sea islands of Carolina we have a simple development in agricultural depression much like that elsewhere in the world and not particularly complicated by political disfranchisement, race prejudice, and enforced ignorance. This interpretation is frightfully untrue and it is a shame that the Boards and Funds which are spending money for investigation in the South should continue to pursue this line of so-called sociological research. There is absolutely no need of it. The conclusions to which the Woofter school of investigation is coming to are well-known and perfectly clear before they put pen to paper. They need no statistics nor investigation, or other scientific paraphernalia. Their reports are propaganda, pure and simple, and attempt to say to the world that whatever is wrong in the South is not due to the race question but to ordinary social difficulties which can be found everywhere.

Why is it that Negro scholars, like Woodson, Frazier and Ira Reid, men who when they see obvious conclusions, have the common honesty to express them, can seldom get funds for work?

Negro Membership in American Labor Unions. By the Department of Research and Investigations of the National Urban League. Ira De A. Reid, Director. $1.00.

WE mention Mr. Reid's name because of the excellent work which he has done in this pamphlet. On a most restricted budget, and under other difficulties, Mr. Reid has made a study of one of the most important problems of the industrial life of the American Negro. He has not, on the one hand, tried to see how far by figures and statistical jargon he could fill 175 pages and come to no conclusions; and, on the other hand, he has felt the need of neither rhetoric nor adjectives to bolster his obvious conclusions.

The work is in 9 chapters, with 13 statistical tables. The main trend of the story is the relation of the Negro to organized labor. The miserable vacillations of white organized labor is shown in the second and third chapters. First, the invitation to all workers "without regard to race or liberty", followed by open discrimination by the cigar-maker and other unions. Then the Knights of Labor and its attempt at "one big union," followed by the American Federation of Labor, with its aristocracy of the skilled trades. The policy of the A. F. of L. is thus summed up:

"What then is the official position of the American Federation of Labor toward the organizing of Negro workers? It comprises a number of resolutions urging organization of Negro workers; a protest here and vacuous decrees there against efforts of radicals at organization; segregated organization of Negro workers in certain occupations through local and federal labor unions; a few pleas for organization; the employment at various times of a few Negro organizers; and a total inability, if not unwillingness to compel International Unions to remove from their constitutions Negro exclusion clauses, or suffer expulsion from the Federation."

This summing up is proven by careful investigation. If we consider only the 24 national and international unions, 10 of which are affiliated with the A. F. of L., we find that they exclude the Negro by constitutional provision and that:

(*Will you please turn to page* 393)

THE POET'S PAGE

Southland

By LEWIS ALEXANDER

A CARNIVAL, where souls of black men dance
Free as the air we breathe, the sun that shines;
Coal swathed and lithe as steeds decked for the prance,
Flaunting their body charms like concubines:
Beneath a moon seductive as the eyes
Of whores, worn by too many nights of flesh—
Where clouds hang heavy in the drooping skies
Like bellies pregnant with a season's mesh.

O land that lured me like a dark eyed slave
Into the vortex of your beauty's hold—
But to repay the largesse which you gave
I come; but ah! the advent is untold.
The southland still is but a virgin womb
With buried treasures like an unearthed tomb.

Sestina of the Peace-Haunted Room

By CLARISSA BUCKLIN

THIS room is precious as a tale
By other days and hearts held dear.
An amber, half-unearthly light
Glows on its beauty. Filled with awe,
I feel the room is ages old,
And wrapped in dreams of secret blue;

Deep dreams like tapestries of blue,
Or mist-blown perfume in a tale
Of Persian days in cities old.
Stand close beside but silent, Dear.
Soft cello music brings this awe
On Christmas Eve, by candle light.

This lofty room with amber light
That shines like gold on dusky blue
Has moved how many more to awe?
Its years have made a crooning tale,
Forgotten now, but once as dear
As life to men who lived of old.

I shall forget, when I am old,
No wavering gleam cast by this light
On burnished metals, stones more dear
Because I touch them not, on blue
Of silk that hangs in folds; a tale
I shall not tell except in awe.

All lovely thoughts are breathed with awe,
And this great room, so balmly old,
Will weave into a golden tale.
Grape-purple shadows sway toward light;
The waxen tapers flame in blue;
Comes peace more dear than hope is dear.

We regret to learn that the poem "The Devil's Bride" by Jimmy H. Shores of Cleveland, published in the October CRISIS *was deliberately plagiarized from Georgia Douglas Johnson's poem "The Octoroon", printed in her book "Bronze",* 1922.

Our love is richer, calmer, Dear,
For this long hour of silent awe.
Forever in some transient blue
Shall we regain this beauty, old
As age and precious as pure light—
This joy a long-remembered tale.

ENVOI

How calm and dear the secret tale
Of silent awe in amber light
And dusking blue of peace age-old!

Poems

By MARION DOYLE

Salesgirl

LONG has my love lain on the counter,
Cunningly displayed.
Many have asked the price,
Weighed the quality,
Hesitated, murmuring:
"We'll look around;
We may be back later . . ."
Today, folded carefully,
I put it on a high shelf—
Its edges are becoming
Frayed and soiled.

Lullaby for an Unruly Child

Only hear me, only sleep.
Mad thoughts tear me; shadows creep
Stealthily within my breast;
Blind bats gather in the west.
Serpent-headed in the dust
Rise desire and dry lust.
Only hear me, only sleep,
Deep, deep, deep.

Now you listen, now you sleep;
Pale moths glisten, night winds weep;
Far and far the shadows rove
In the moon-enchanted grove;
Dead and dwindled into dust
Are desire and dry lust.
Now you listen, now you sleep,
Deep, deep, deep.

Ah, you heed me, lovely head
Pillowed on the snowy bed!
For no more the iris eyes
Mock me with a feigned surprise;
And the frowning of your brow
Falters into smoothness now.
Ah, you heed me, tousled head,
Dead, dead, dead.

Sonnet for a Brown Girl

By BERNARD REINES

SHEBA who once was beauty's paramour,
Lovely past any modern man's conceiving,
Lovely past any modern maid's believing,
Glowed with the same slim dusky warm allure
That from you flows like some unearthly pure
Florescence rare and sweet and faintly weaving
About my lips and nostrils, gently thieving
My innermost desire, least quick, most sure.

When you come by, men's happy glances make
A lane of velvet, tender to your tread,
That has itself such simple grace, and I—
I think of fragrant grasses, and the break
Of a slow wave against Carnossa's Head
Under the moon, and why young poets die.

Nineveh

By
MALCOLM CHRISTIAN CONLEY

DRUNK with the wine blood of hot waning moons,
Wan, weary, with the escapades of feast,
Dance and debauch, subjects of Sargon ceased
To riot Sardanapolis' loud tunes.
And in mad revelry, pursued by Grief,
They heeded a mute fish in brine and mire
That brought to them a voice of Heaven's ire;
And into humble calm, crept for relief.
Among these wicked revellers, Jonah found
Talent, and art and skill, by error used,
Responsive hearts to God—to be unbound,
And glowing human intellect seduced!
When wicked Nineveh heeded the Lord,
Jonah, the preacher, disbelieved His word.

Compensation

By
GEORGIA DOUGLAS JOHNSON

LIFE gave me her bitter cup,
With sorrowing, I drank it up.
And now she brings a touch of bliss
The price was not too much for this.

ALONG THE COLOR LINE

Mrs. Edwina B. Kruse
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EUROPE

¶ Kurt Pahlen has published in Vienna and Leipzig, six Negro songs for voice and piano. They are based on poems by Langston Hughes and Countée Cullen, translated into German.

¶ Gratien Candace, Deputy from Guadeloupe in the French Parliament, has been discussing the question of extending the representation of French Colonies in the Parliament. At present only seven Colonies are represented under the law of 1875, in addition to Senegal, West Africa. There is no representation for Madagascar, West Africa, Indo-China, or New Caledonia. He proposes that a new law be passed giving all of these regular representation.

AMERICA

¶ In two lists recently Negroes have been named among distinguished Americans. President Mordecai Johnson of Howard was selected by Rabbi Wise of New York as one of the ten religious leaders; Mrs. Mary M. Bethune was selected by Ida Tarbell as one of the fifty leading women of the United States.

¶ The National Association of Colored Women has determined to concentrate its work to the Home and Children, and Negro women in industry. They have organized their Junior Department in a "National Association of Colored Girls", and made a "Phyllis Wheatley Division" for establishing recreational centers and boarding homes.

¶ The two branches of the Baptists have had their annual meetings and celebrated the same fiftieth anniversary. The larger meeting, of the incorporated group, took place in Chicago. L. K. Williams was elected for President for the ninth term. The unincorporated branch met in New York City and elected Reverend J. W. Hurse of Kansas City as President.

¶ The Negro press continues to discuss the attitude of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. This Company is said to have received in premiums from colored people in 1929, $64,819,119; yet it refuses to employ colored solicitors and it is now charged that it will not loan money to a colored man no matter what his financial standing is.

¶ Several national political appointments and changes involving Negroes have been made. Arthur G. Froe, for eight years Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia has resigned and has been succeeded by Jefferson S. Coage who was formerly second Deputy Recorder. Mr. Coage is a graduate of Wilberforce and sponsored by Senator Hastings of Delaware. Charles E. Mitchell, Business Manager of the West Virginia State College has been appointed United States Minister to Liberia. David E. Henderson of Wyandotte County, Kansas, has been sworn in as Associate United States Attorney at Washington.

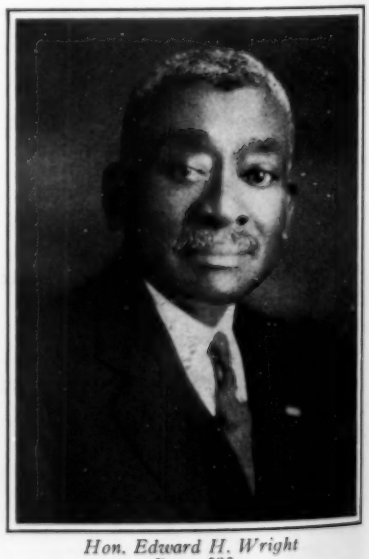
¶ Dr. Ambrose Caliver, former Dean of Fisk University, has been appointed to a new position in the Bureau of Education, United States Department of the Interior. His work will have to do with the advancement of Negro education: "Its specific and immediate function is to serve as a clearing house of information concerning Negro education; to conduct, direct, and encourage educational research; to stimulate interest in the present status and future possibilities of Negro education; and to assist in coordinating the various researches, activities, and interests of Negro schools and of persons concerned in Negro education and related matters."

¶ We quote from the *Star* of Windsor, Ontario: "News from below the Rope and Faggot Line indicates that the Chivalrous South came to bat again this week on scheduled time. Two colored men, accused of holding up a honeymoon couple and robbing them of trinkets and $42 in cash, were dragged from their police guards in the Christian city of Scooba, Miss., by a masked band of 15 men and were hanged in trees. That takes guts, by gum!"

¶ B. E. Mays and Joseph W. Nicholson have been appointed by the Institute of Social and Religious Research of New York to make a study of the Negro Church in the United States. The purpose of the study is to afford guidance to both national and local Negro Church leaders, and to supply new and significant information to social scientists, educators, and other persons interested in the Church as a dominant factor in Negro life.

Mr. Mays is an A. B., Bates College; A. M., University of Chicago. He has been church pastor, college professor, Executive Secretary of the Tampa Urban League, and Student Secretary of the National Council Y. M. C. A. He is being loaned by the Council to the Institute for this Study.

Mr. Nicholson is a B. S., Howard University; B. D., Garrett; and has completed all residence requirements for a Ph.D. at Northwestern University. He has been church pastor, college teacher, and conference director of young people's work.



Hon. Edward H. Wright
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THE EAST

¶ The Transportation Board of Springfield, Massachusetts has revoked the license of a buss driver who tried to make a colored man take a rear seat.

¶ Alexander C. Rogers a playwright and song-writer is dead in Brooklyn. He was born in Tennessee and collaborated with Williams and Walker and other well-known colored comedians. He is said to have written some 2,000 songs.

¶ Phillip Waring, a student of the Haaren High School, New York City has been made president of the general student organization. He is prominent in basketball and tennis and is an honor student.

¶ Francis M. Butler ranked his class of 300 students in the Overbrook High School, Philadelphia, in February, 1930, and won the Philadelphia Board of Education scholarship to the University of Pennsylvania. He was an outstanding student in German.

¶ A new member of the law firm of Raymond Pace Alexander, in Philadelphia, is Benner C. Turner, a graduate in the spring from the Harvard University Law School. He was trained at Phillips Academy, Andover, and took his A. B. at Harvard in 1927. He was born at Columbus, Georgia and is twenty-four years of age.

¶ Mother A. M. E. Zion Church of New York City is celebrating its 134th anniversary. It was organized in 1796 at the corner of Church and Leonard Streets. The Reverend J. W. Brown is pastor.

¶ A colored lawyer, Matthew W. Bullock, member of the State Parole Board, has been made a member of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee replacing Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, sister of the President of Harvard University. Mrs. Putnam was opposed because of her attitude against Prohibition.

¶ Reverend W. W. Brown, a prominent colored Baptist minister in New York City is dead. He had practically no education, but bought and paid for a $300,000 church, and organized a real estate Company. His church owns several apartments and two stores.

Mrs. Sidney J. Frey

¶ On the Republican ticket in Maryland, there are three colored candidates for the Legislature: Dr. James A. White, L. H. Davenport and Linwood J. Koger. There are four colored members of the Republican City Committee. In the November election, the official Republican ticket will be composed of three colored and three white candidates.

¶ Sidney McDavid made an unusual record in pharmacy at Columbia University. He took prizes during his first, second, and third years and was adjudged by the student paper as the most brilliant student in his senior year. At his graduation last spring he received a gold medal from the Westchester Pharmaceutical Association, was on the honor roll, received a silver medal from the Alumni Association, and one of the three prizes given by the Trustees for the highest rating in pharmacy.

¶ Mrs. Sidney J. Waller-Frey is dead at Baltimore. She was born in New York and married first into the well-known Waller family and had three children. Afterward, she married George Frey of Baltimore, a well-known caterer. She was active in church work and in war work, and did much to help the efficiency of the public schools. When Georges Clemmenceau toured the United States after the war, he carried at a public reception in Baltimore a large bouquet of flowers presented by Mrs. Waller-Frey.

¶ The twenty-fifth Biennial Conference of the colored Odd Fellows was held at Atlantic City in September. Honorable Edward H. Morris was Grand Master, and Mrs. Lucy M. Hughes, Grand Superior of the Household of Ruth. This order is the only official order recognized by England. It has a membership of 143,954 and owns property valued at $4,736,136, with cash on hand of $711,260; besides this the women's order has property and funds amounting to $865,010.

¶ A contest of Negro composers for the Rodman Wanamaker prizes, given by Captain John Wanamaker, Jr. has resulted as follows: For songs, 1st prize $150, William L. Dawson, Chicago; 2nd prize $100, Penman Lovinggood, New York; for dance groups, $150, William M. Dawson, Chicago; 2nd prize, Major N. Clark Smith; for spirituals, 1st prize $150, Mrs. Druscilla Tandy Attwell, El Paso, Texas; 2nd prize $100, Major N. Clark Smith, Chicago; for choral, a prize of $250 to J. Harold Brown. Mr. Lovinggood is a son of the President, Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas and is tenor soloist at St. Mark's Church, New York. J. Harold Brown is a graduate of Fisk and has been Director of Music in the Crispus Attucks High School, Indianapolis. He has received one of the Wanamaker prizes each of the three years, and a bronze medal in the Harmon awards.

¶ Miss Edwina B. Kruse, who died in Wilmington, Delaware last June, was 84 years of age, and one of the most distinguished of the colored teachers in the United States. For more than fifty years she was principal of the Howard High School, and during her time did unusual work in organiz-

SOME NOTABLE SCHOLARS

Francis M. Butler *Philip Waring* *B. C. Turner* *Sidney S. McDavid* *David Gordon*

ing education and giving young colored teachers a chance. She was born in Porto Rico in 1848, of a colored father and a German mother. Orphaned at an early age, she came to Connecticut and was adopted by a German family. She began teaching in Delaware in small one-room country schools, and finally, came to Wilmington to the Howard School, which was a four-room building with a white principal. The Wilmington *Every Evening* says editorially: "Edwina B. Kruse, who died yesterday at her home here at the age of 84, was largely responsible for the inauguration of a new era in educational methods for colored children that have given Wilmington an outstanding place in that behalf . . . when this woman came to Wilmington and found a place in the schools here she devoted her whole energy to the work. The result was the development of a high school for colored students, which, being later encouraged by the people of the city, has sent out into the world some of the outstanding men and women of the Negro race.

"Miss Kruse lived to see her early, and later, efforts crowned with success, and to realize that what she had been instrumental in starting had become an institution of wide influence. This woman educator was ranked with the intellectual leaders of the colored race, such as Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, Paul Laurence Dunbar and others of like calibre. And she had the esteem of our local educational authorities and all others who knew her."

THE SOUTH EAST

¶ The Florida A. and M. College of Tallahassee has installed a sound-film equipment. Talking pictures were shown at the opening exercises in September.

¶ Benedict College, South Carolina begins this year with a complete colored faculty instead of the white faculty which it has formerly had. J. J. Starks is President.

¶ J. C. Calhoun, a colored railway mail clerk, has been retired after

Douglas Turner
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thirty-nine years' service. His run was between Savannah, Ga. and Montgomery, Ala. He received a personal letter from the Postmaster-General.

¶ At Pea Island, near Elizabeth City, North Carolina there is located the only Negro Coast Guard Unit in the United States. Recently the government has determined to build a new station there at the cost of $35,000 and now there is an effort being made to move the Negro guard.

¶ A native African addressed a white High School at Herndon, Virginia and remarked among other things that Africa should be sending missionaries to America. He was taken by the mob, abused, and left on the steps of the white superintendent as a rebuke for allowing the speech.

¶ The National Negro Bankers Association has held its sixth Annual meeting at Buckroe Beach, Virginia. Major R. R. Wright of Philadelphia is President. C. C. Spaulding was elected Vice President. Among the banks represented were six from Virginia, and others from Illinois, North Carolina, Kentucky, Georgia, and Washington, D. C.

¶ The Atlanta School of Social Work, in co-operation with three national organizations, has offered six fellowships which include living expenses and tuition at the school. Fellowships were awarded by the Julius Rosenwald Fund to Miss Thelma Black of Denver, Colo. a graduate of Howard University and Mr. Richard Lowrie of Chester, Pa. a graduate of Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.

Fellowships were awarded by the National Tuberculosis Association of New York to Miss Sara E. Reid of Xenia, Ohio, a graduate of West Virginia State College of Institute, W. Va. and Miss Annie Marie Randolph a graduate of Philander Smith College of Little Rock, Ark. Fellowships were awarded by the Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Miss Helen M. Foster of Atlanta, Ga. a graduate of Atlanta University and Miss Nettie D. Arnold of Newnan, Ga. a graduate of Fisk University.

THE MIDDLE WEST

¶ The National Association of Negro Musicians held their annual conference in Chicago.

¶ Arthur D. Gray of Chicago has been made Assistant of the President of Talladega College, and Alumni Director.

¶ David Gordon, as noted in the August CRISIS, holds a $300-scholarship to the University of Chicago as a result of a competitive examination.

¶ John J. Oliver will enter De Pauw University, Green Castle, Indiana, as one of the four Rector Scholars. He is a member of the National Honor Society.

¶ Harold Fletcher Lee has received his A. M. at the University of Chicago in Education. He is a teacher at Wilberforce.

¶ Two thousand depositors in the Binga State Bank have agreed to a plan for re-organization and re-opening. C. N. Langston, Vice President of the bank, and Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, are leading in the movement. The stockholders have agreed to raise an assessment of $100,000.

¶ Frank Murphy, Judge of the Re-

H. F. Lee
M. A.
Chicago

John W. Parker
M.A.
Columbia

Dorothy Beck
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Katherine S. Fossett
M.A.
Ohio State

John J. Oliver
Rector Scholar

N. A. A. C. P. POPULARITY CONTESTS

Margaret D. Newell
1st Prize
St. Louis, Mo.

Allie M. Jones
3rd Prize
St. Louis, Mo.

Loretta Major
1st Prize
Newport, R. I.

Mary Williams
2nd Prize
Newport, R. I.

Marcella Brewer
3rd Prize
Newport, R. I.

corders Court in Detroit, who tried the Sweet Case, has been elected Mayor of Detroit at the re-call election. He received the full support of Negro voters. One of his first steps was to appoint a committee of seventy-five on unemployment which included four Negroes.

¶ Echoes are still being heard of the extraordinary work of the colored chorus in the great musical festival held in Chicago by the Chicago *Tribune*. A chorus of a thousand voices sang the Hallelujah chorus and Negro spirituals. James A. Mundy, Edwin Boatner and J. Wesley Jones were the leaders. The singing of the Negroes was one of the main features of the festival.

¶ President Ruthven of the University of Michigan is still hesitating on the question of admitting colored girls to the new Mosher-Jordan Dormitory which has just been finished at a cost of $800,000. Until recently, the University of Michigan has had no dormitories. Now that dormitories are being built the race question comes to the fore.

¶ Douglas Turner of Illinois University won the National Championship in singles at the tournament of the American Tennis Association held in Indiana. He triumphed over Ted Thompson, the runner-up. Gerald Norman of Flushing went through to the semi-finals. Turner won the first "I" at the University of Illinois, given to a colored man in tennis for eighteen years. He is a graduate of the Hyde Park school in Chicago.

¶ The first report has been issued in the Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartment Corporation, which is a block of tenements erected by Julius Rosenwald for colored people in Chicago. It occupies a whole city block and for the first six months of 1930 has been 98% occupied. The net income over depreciation and expense has yielded 6% on the capital stock. Mr. Rosenwald has expressed great satisfaction with the results of the experiment. A number of community enterprises have been carried on under the supervision of an elected cooperative community association.

¶ The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, a leading daily paper, has an editorial on John P. Green who at the age of eighty-six is celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of his admission to the bar and has practiced longer in the Cleveland courts than any living lawyer. Mr. Green was born in North Carolina and came to Cleveland in 1857. He was graduated from the Central High School; served in the House of Representatives and the Senate; he was the author of the first state bill founding Labor Day. The *Plain Dealer* says: "To practice law for 60 years and remain an optimist is an achievement. That's what John P. Green has done. Beginning his career at the bar in 1870 this young Cleveland attorney still likes to talk matters over with juries. And a surprising proportion of these juries over the years have agreed with what Green told them . . . .

"A successful attorney and a good citizen, John P. Green may not have another 60 years of service at the Cleveland bar, but it won't be his spirit or his industry that keeps him from it."

¶ The death of Edward H. Wright, the Negro political leader of Illinois, is a loss to America. He was born in New York State 63 years ago and went to Chicago in 1878. He served as South Town Clerk, Assistant Corporation Counsel, member of the Traction Committee, Assistant States' Attorney, and in 1923, became a member of the Illinois Commerce Commission. But all this does not tell the real story: he was a political leader of Negroes who could not be swayed by mere money. He demanded opportunity and equality of treatment, and it is due to his influence more than that of anyone else that Chicago Negroes today have a Congressman, a Judge, a State Senator, and several members of the Legislature. Wright finally refused to follow Mayor Thompson, and was in his latter days shorn of a great deal of his political power. But he was always respected, even by his opponents.

N. A. A. C. P. POPULARITY CONTESTS

Mrs. Annie Henderson
2nd Prize
St. Louis, Mo.

Beatrice Smith
3rd Prize
Tucson, Ariz.

Minnette Long
2nd Prize
Tucson, Ariz.

Beatrice David
1st Prize
Tucson, Ariz.

Dr. Arthur W. Womack
4th Prize
St. Louis, Mo.

THE WEST

¶ F. Weldon Young is the first colored man to receive a license as a stationary engineer in St. Louis. He works at the Sumner High School.

¶ In Kansas City, Missouri Sam's Taxi Company employs twenty-five colored drivers, all of whom are in uniform and bonded. They run a cut-rate line of taxi-cabs.

¶ Dorothy Beck is the third girl to receive a gold medal from the Technical High School of Omaha, Nebraska. The award is for fine scholarship. Miss Beck majored in costume designing and was active in Y. W. C. A. work and plays the piano with ability.

¶ Samuel Moore, of Kansas City, Missouri and his wife visited Mr. Moore's mother at Ruston, Louisiana this summer. A white neighbor who resented Moore's appearance and who had long wanted to buy his mother's home, shot him in the back and killed him.

¶ Frederick M. Roberts of Los Angeles, Calif., has been reelected for the seventh consecutive term as member of the Legislature. He is now the oldest member in point of service in the State Assembly from Los Angeles County. He is a colored undertaker.

THE FAR SOUTH

¶ In Louisiana, the Orleans Parish School board has just spent $350,000 for a school for white girls, but has no money for any colored schools. Most of the 17,000 Negro children have double sessions and are housed in firetraps. There are only four good Negro high schools in the state of Louisiana.

¶ Dr. J. B. Miller of Columbus, Georgia, Pastor of the Rose Hill Baptist Church is dead. For forty years he has been a preacher in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia and his funeral was one of the largest ever held in the city. He is the uncle of Flournoy A. Miller the comedian, and the father of the Reverend Clifford L. Miller.

¶ The Governor of Louisiana and Mayor of New Orleans have induced the longshoremen not to initiate a strike. They are having difficulty with the New Orleans Steamship Association who locked out both the white and colored unions and refused either a hearing or arbitration. They are still threatening to strike unless there is some redress.

AFRICA

¶ Achimota College, Gold Coast, British West Africa has at present 50 students in the Secondary School, 147 in the Training College, and 2 in the University. The teachers consist of 46 Europeans, and 4 Africans.

¶ M. E. Hansen, a chief clerk in the Eastern Province of the Gold Coast, B. W. A., has been retired after thirty-five years in government service. C. M. Davidson, Assistant Chief Clerk in one of the Provinces of Nigeria, has been given a Certificate of Honor after twenty-four years of service.

¶ Of all the ruins in British East Africa, those of Gedi are among the most mysterious and have only recently been brought into prominence. It was discovered by Europeans in 1926. Its ruined walls are hidden in a great forest and the streets buried beneath vegetation. There are six miles of wall with decorated doorways, archways and mighty pillars. The ruins are perhaps 3,000 years old.

¶ Widespread criticism is being made upon the statement of native policy in East Africa which the English government has given out. This policy declares that the interests of the native must be paramount in African colonies. White Africa, on the other hand, from the Cape to Cairo, declares that the supremacy of the white man must become paramount. Nearly all the East African colonies are sending delegates to England to engage in propaganda against the stand of the government.

¶ A white commissioner from the Union of South Africa has been visiting Uganda and Tanganyika and contrasts the condition of the natives there with those in the Union of South Africa. In Uganda crowds of well-dressed natives were in the market place selling produce from their own land which they hold in adequate quantities. There are good roads through the native territories. The visitor said it was most depressing to come back to the Union and hear the old discussions about trying to solve unemployment by turning natives out of the few better jobs in which they have any kind of opening.

¶ The Abyssinia Commission has been working quietly in the United States. It has two members Kantiba Gebru, a former counsellor of the Emperor Menelik, and Malaka Baien, a medical student at Howard University. They have selected Everett Colson, a white man connected with the American Staff in Haiti as financial adviser of Abyssinia. A white professor in Muskingum College, Ohio is educational adviser and a young Negro, Dr. West, is head of the Department of Health and Sanitation. The Commission is returning to Abyssinia to be present at the coronation of the Emperor.

¶ The Honorable W. Casley Hayford, M. L. C., died at Cape Coast, British West Africa, August 11 in his sixty-fifth year. He was one of the greatest leaders of modern Africa. He was a lawyer with a large practice, a member of the Legislative Council, and has written extensively on the customs of West Africa. He was one of the founders of the National Congress of British West Africa and served as its President. His first wife was the daughter of one of the judges of the Gold Coast. He leaves a son who is a member of the Bar, and a daughter.

WANAMAKER MUSIC PRIZE WINNERS, Page 381

J. Harold Brown *Drusilla T. Atwell* *Penman Lovinggood* *William L. Dawson*

OUR READERS SAY

WE are very much interested in THE CRISIS, but do not think that some of the "strong language" used in the article of Mr. John Davis under caption "A Sentimental Journey to the South" was very fitting, especially to the youthful readers.

H. H. CAIN, *Secretary,*
Y. M. C. A., Germantown.

ANENT the sneer attributed to David Lloyd George, former Prime Minister of England, on "Bicycles for Niggers", we have the following letter from his secretary:

"In answer to your letter of August 26th, owing to absence, I am unable to place your letter personally before Mr. Lloyd George, but I can say at once that the term to which you allude was only used as a figure of speech, and that nothing was further from Mr. Lloyd George's intention than to say anything wounding or contemptuous about the great African peoples, whose many excellent qualities Mr. Lloyd George fully appreciates. The contempt expressed in his argument was for the absurdity of the suggestion made on behalf of the Conservative Government that a slight increase in the cycle industry of this country resulting from the African demand—an increase entirely trivial in proportion to our total national output of manufactured goods—formed a satisfactory ground for ignoring our immense unemployment problem or placidly assuming that the revival of our industry had been realized.

A. J. SYLVESTER,
London.

LAST year I suggested to the librarian of the Rochester Public Library that she add your magazine, THE CRISIS, to the list of periodicals obtainable at said library. I was informed that that was not the time at which they were accustomed to subscribe for magazines. Nevertheless, she took the name and other necessary information about your magazine. At the time, I thought that that was a nice way to get rid of me, and the chances of her getting THE CRISIS, were very slim. Yet, now I see that your magazine has found its place in that library.

I would suggest to other readers that they try having THE CRISIS put upon the shelves of their libraries. Thus the Americans may be able to read what twelve millions of Negroes are doing and thinking, and perhaps some of them will lose that superiority complex which seems to be characteristic of persons of "Anglo-Saxon" descent.

I am a high school student, and even in school I can notice this complex as it shows itself on the athletic teams, fraternities, and even in the classroom. Of course, once in a while a Negro student does get on some of the teams, but there he must be the best player, and you can hear comment on the side lines about his being on the team. As for a Negro's getting recognition for his scholastic ability, well, to do that one must be a genius or prodigy. The reason for all this, I believe, is that there is a lack of understanding between the two races, and I believe that if THE CRISIS could be read in every American home a lot of this would be cleared up.

ARTHUR G. BLAKE,
New York.

NEVER in my life have I hungered more deeply for words in which to express my surging, burning, blistering thoughts than I hunger at this moment.

Without your knowing it you have wielded a mighty influence in my life. You have laid a hand of steel upon my early beliefs and convictions and gripped them so mercilessly that every atom of vigor and argument has been squeezed from them and they now lie impotent.

Born and reared south of the Mason and Dixon's Line I imbibed racial prejudice with my mother's milk. I was not worse than others, I was simply the product of a system. In 1898 I went to Boston to Emerson College, and there for the first time in my life I was introduced to a Negro. She was a teacher from Howard University. At that time I did not know that people of her color could be so refined and intellectual. We became friends. I began to read what your race had written. I delved into Washington, Sinclair, Miller, Douglass, Chestnut, Dunbar and Du Bois. I saw the weight they had sustained and the burden they had carried but I saw also, that they were coming up, working up, yea, bursting up, as Washington put it. I felt encouraged and hopeful.

I was, and am, ashamed of my race and the part it has played in the sacrificial drama, but I felt and yet feel, that what you said was true. However, if read by men and women of your race I am convinced your denunciations will tend to depress and discourage. Discouraged until all desire to rise will be considered futile. Why struggle when convinced that my race will never give its darker brother a chance?

Nothing crushes ambition like discouragement. "What's-the-use?" has been the death knell of many a soaring spirit. And the soul in flight to higher attainments has wrapped a shroud about itself and lain down to die.

We are not all bad. Thousands of my people are in full sympathy with yours and between us there is no longer a "Mine" or "Thine". We hear this voiced from countless throats; from thousands of pulpits and rostrums. In my feeble way I have plead for "The Under Dog" and been vociferously encored, showing that those who listened were in accord with her who spoke.

To-day you, and men like you—Mordecai Johnson and others—stand before enormous audiences, made up of people of my race and tell us how cruel and silly we have been and still are, and as you denounce us we applaud to the echo. I said to Dr. Johnson when he spoke in my city a couple of years ago: "Dr. Johnson, let this be your encouragement. Twenty years ago if you had said on the platform what you said to-day you would have been mobbed. To-day we urged you to say more." And he admitted it was true.

ADAH DODD-POINCE,
Ohio.

AM in receipt of your communication referring to the renewal of my subscription to CRISIS.

No! You have not lost me as a subscriber, although I acknowledge I have been undecided. As you ask me to "frankly tell" you whether it is your fault or mine, I will tell you. It is yours.

In expression rather extreme, I am going to say I just love THE CRISIS, in as much as it stands for the advancement of the colored people; but, I deplore the seditious expressions of the Editor, such as "This Hell of America", etc. Communistic sentiments are not Ideals, they are Diabolical delusions! This America, which has done

PENN COLLEGE LIBRARY
OSKALOOSA, IOWA

so much for him and his people. Where would he be today?

Many of my forebears gave their precious lives that the Negro might be recognized as a human being with all the rights belonging to the same. It is true that some rights are as yet withheld; but, as George Washington once said relative to an existing condition, "These things are to be regretted but not to be altered until liberality of sentiment becomes more universal."

Your work of bringing just grievances to the notice of the public is establishing liberality of sentiment.

There are still many right-minded people, and many who are not, and they belong not only to the white race.

When one thinks of what has been accomplished in less than seventy years, and still going strong,—methinks ye have need of patience.

Intellectuals and people of refinement and culture will mingle with the same, with no thought to color. Oh, yes! I know; but you are the Pioneers and the pioneers always suffer. So, just be willing to "Leave footprints on the sands of time——" which may be a benefit to those who are yet to come.

"You asked me to tell you "all about it." I guess I've done it. And I'm enclosing a Money Order to the amount of $1.50 for my CRISIS.

With best wishes for the success of the good work, I am,

GEORGIE M. COMPTON,
New York.

IN regards to your letter we received last week pertaining to the matter of increasing our agency account. We beg to admit that we would like the best in the world to be able to sell at least 50 or 75 CRISIS in this town. But I will be frank with you. I am lucky to be handling the ten copies here. I came to this town from ——— about 9 months ago for my health. After spending 19 months in the sand in Battle Creek, I found out I couldn't be cured in Michigan. Not having the means to go West for my health, I had to rely on my people, who are poor people. But as they own their own home here I figured I could do very well here until I accumulated enough money to go West. So I began selling the Chicago *Defender*. I got knocks and scorns from all direction for handling that paper. But I kept on. Next, my first order of THE CRISIS was 50. I sold about half of them. So I kept decreasing my order down to 15 copies. By my being attached to the United Charities office, one day the head lady Secretary asked me what kind of papers I was selling and asked to see them. I showed her a copy of the *Defender*, next THE CRISIS. She bought a copy, and that happened to be the copy containing case of the white boy wanting advice concerning marrying a colored girl. Say this southern white woman went up in flames when she saw that THE CRISIS believed in intermarriage and social equality. Why she simply raved and took the book to a local judge friend of hers and told him to summon me in front of him and frighten me into not selling THE CRISIS anymore. And he locked me up in a room with him and another fellow and what he said to me was a-plenty. Said they didn't advocate that kind of stuff; in Texas it was against the law, and I don't know what all; but he made me promise him I wouldn't sell THE CRISIS anymore. They might have booted me around but there's a way an intelligent colored man can talk to an intelligent white man at times and he can win. If you've got the nerve to talk to him your nerve will outdistance his. But anyway, there were 7 or 8 fellows here who had been East and they always wanted race journals from the North. So I ordered the ten copies and delivered them secretly to their homes. But the majority of our race in the South will buy a Southern race paper but won't have a Northern paper. They say they agitate. Oh, it's miserable to live some places in the South. Hoping you will read this and understand me.

———— ————, Texas.

I HAVE read with much interest in the New York *Times* excerpts from the lectures of General Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa during his visit in New York City, also, the letters to *The Times* from the pens of Walter White and George S. Schuyler.

As a Southerner, naturally I have my views on this much discussed subject, on which I am well informed, but not to the extent that you and your associates are. I think sometimes a person's side can be injured by too much discussion; to think more and act between yourselves will get you nearer a solution of a disagreeable subject than by continually bringing it before people who are your opponents, as you might say. Mr. Schuyler's letter is to my mind the one in the right direction.

But this is not what I have in mind writing you to-day. I am not a native of ———, but of ——— where my family are one of the oldest in the state and before the war (Civil) one of the largest owners of Negroes in the South. But we loved them all very much, and to-day the grand-children of some of them are still on the plantation and with my family in the cities of ——— and ———. I tell you this so you will the quicker understand my position. I was educated in Washington and Montreal and know New York very well. The same rule for South Africa will not answer for the United States.

Now, for my subject. What amount would you pay for the full life history of six children born in slavery, but who never knew it—two of them rising to positions in the United States you never would have dreamed of, one leaving a name engraved in stone and on the hearts of people the like of which will not be met with again in a century. It is a most remarkable story and proves the old adage, "Truth is Stranger than Fiction".

To be absolutely correct, this, as a standard for your young men would be wonderful, for it shows that persons can rise above their surroundings if they have the right intention and desire and can overcome every obstacle once their minds and hearts are set in the right direction. One of these brothers I know was a man of the highest ideals in life I have ever known, was one of the most learned men of his time, and a distinguished linguist. Born a slave—yes, colored mother, white father—he rose so far above all the white people, with whom he only ever associated that he made them all ever seem of an inferior race or birth. This history or material would make a splendid biographical sketch and if you have a novelist with the capacity for fine description, there is a love story in connection with it, of the parents of these children, that is most touching, and to my mind the whole affair is most pathetic. No one else is cognizant of what I write you save myself —some may have a slight knowledge, and it is very slight. You see most of this happened in ———— near my old home and where my father was one of the most prominent physicians in the state and knew all parties connected with it.

Mrs. —— ——.

I want to congratulate you upon your article under "Postscript," "The City Child." Your calling attention to the conditions described should do good. Something ought to be done in an organized way to fasten public attention upon conditions that we all know exist yet we brought nothing forward to remedy. Do you think it would be worthwhile to write a personal letter to a dozen or more leading citizens in a half dozen cities, with the hope of securing co-operative action.

Personally I would be glad to act in any way that you may suggest would be helpful. Something must be done.

N. F. MOSSELL,
Pennsylvania.

The Humor of Teaching

By DR. ANNA J. COOPER

I HAVE read with interest the strictures of Professor Davis on the Negro College Student and likewise the three or four answers from students in a subsequent issue of THE CRISIS. I am impressed particularly with the true teacher-spirit of Mr. Davis' faultfinding and the high detachment of his aim and purpose in writing. His criticism while severe is not carping or slanderous, neither is it the flippant sort that seizes an opportunity to rush to print for the vain glory of making talk through the newspapers; rather is it the honest findings and chastening of an intelligent father who wishes to correct an imperfect son,—constructive, as all criticism should be, with an eye single to the ideal, not a relative, standard.

The answers, too, so far are not the tiresome attack and counter-attack that get us nowhere beyond the over brilliant sparring exhibition of hit and thrust: they suggest causes and further criticisms—one, the need of ripe scholarship among teachers themselves, specifically the frivolous fledgelings just out of college and serving an indeterminate sentence to teach on their way to something hoped for; a second, the dry-as-dust abstractions and mental gymnastics embalmed in an outworn college curriculum that have no discoverable connection with the practical life interests of the student and never made to grip his attention and disclose where he, the individual John Jones, can catch on, etc.

If you will allow, I should like to add one other point of view in the same spirit of meeting our collective difficulties by unearthing a possible contributing factor not yet mentioned. In the first place, I believe we must admit that by large our group have not the jack-be-nimble, jack-be-quick mental processes that discover short cuts and invent speed tilts into the goal. A fellow may give you the cold stare that shows he is not yet on the road, not because he is too lazy to travel (that is, if laziness has to do with will) but because he is still groping for the way out and has not yet caught on to the meaning of the word Go! Such students usually get short shift at the hands of ambitious young professors who are thinking loftily of the cloistered walks of Oxford and Cambridge or the sacred inspirations of Heidelberg and Berlin. Many fellows come hungering and thirsting to college as to an interpreter and unfolder of life, a warm touch of an understanding friend—but too often in place of the Bread of Life they get a stone.

Dr. Cooper has long been a teacher in the public schools of Washington, D. C. and was once principal of the high school. She received her doctorate at the Sorbonne, Paris. This article is a continuation of the discussion begun in the August CRISIS *by Arthur P. Davis and continued in the September* CRISIS *by several other writers.*

In the second place, I believe that few teachers realize that segregation in education puts an undreamed of handicap on the student in the colored college from the all-unsuspecting teacher himself. I do not mean the exclusion from the very atmosphere of current life and thought, from lectures, plays, symphonies, oratorios, from airplanes, hotels and even in some sections from public libraries and parks,—all this is well-known and bewailed from every pulpit and platform. I speak of a handicap unknown and unsuspected in the teaching body itself, the most cultured, painstaking, conscientious devotees of the higher learning, and just in proportion to their excellence of preparation and their devotion to their ideals.

I say that the handicap is unrecognized because it proceeds from these very qualities, which all must admire and want to emulate, a handicap of which the authors themselves are wholly unconscious and of which it would be most ungracious to speak save with the deepest appreciation and solely for the purpose of suggesting a let down of tension and an order from headquarters: *In place, Rest! Amusez-Vous!*

Segregated teachers are largely book-fed. What is worse, they believe what is in the books. They race to summer schools and institutes, to lecture courses and evening classes to "keep up" with their work and perhaps earn a much needed promotion. All of which is most commendable and highly necessary. But—the lectures and summer courses are unavoidably sketchy and packed in under pressure. They read, mark, learn, but there is no time to "inwardly digest". Besides, a white man doesn't always mean all he says in a book, and hardly ever does all he suggests in a speech. A lecturer must sell his books, that is his bread and butter. He must get out a new edition of an old thought and so he says one thing today, another tomorrow. You must "keep up"—That's the thing! He naively admits the whole subject is in flux and never supposes any rational creature would try to do all he says and keep on doing it just as he says it. By and bye another "authority" comes along with another brand new wrinkle; ridicules all you've been told as fads and fancies and proceeds to give you the latest, the only true and accepted . . . precious words of gold in setting of silver which may have to be modified, adapted, even discarded altogether before the next hegira. And just here is where the conscientious teacher, sensitive over her "standards" (it is usually "she") becomes unwittingly and innocently a handicap and a hindrance to the equally conscientious student. She insists that the "Standard" (meaning the book) must be reached. She is sensitive about her "material" (meaning the colored folk she has to carry along) sensitive about the quality of her work and the mark she is to get on it, and deep down sore about her color and the suffering that entails. She is determined there shall be no flies on her teaching—and there aren't, except that she gives herself no joy in the act and loses entirely all sense of humor in the process.

If she were on the other side the color line she would laugh over the mistakes she now spends sleepless nights bluepencilling and would taste a literary tang in the idiosyncracies that she now turns from in horror and disgust because she dreads and fears any out-cropping of what may be considered "Southern" and to the manor born, that is to say, racial. The result is that the classroom platform, so long ago banished from white schools, is still an elevation to stand on, in thought at least, for most colored schools and the teacher speaks "from the chair" with authority, with dignity, and with finality. Naturalness

(*Will you please turn to page* 393)

YOUTHPORT

For Juniors of the N. A. A. C. P.

EFFIE LEE NEWSOME, *Critic*

YOUTHPORT CHAT

A SHORT poem of Goethe's tells of the color and beauty that come to stained glass windows only as light reaches them. Often it is so with effort. One cannot realize its value till it bursts into the joy of realization.

YOUTHPORT told last month of a little girl who began when small to fashion all sorts of marvelous things with her scissors. She kept busily designing and growing in her work till she is now face to face with success. It seems she has gone by such a direct road without any by-paths of experiment in other fields. She knew her course.

QUESTING

LITHE, the dark man goes in and out among the jungle shadows. He is like flesh flowing.

He whistles and the forest rings with the clear light sound. It is an answering to the persistent call of the *honey guide*.

"Are you following?" the eager gray bird seems to cry.

"Surely," says the whistle of the supple searcher.

Together they speed toward that mystic spot to which the bird keeps urging his companion. The feathered forerunner is triumphantly expectant. And here it is at last, the great find, honey made by wild bees. And this golden treasure is for the man. Deftly his black fingers take possession of it. The bird is now fluttering with ecstasy for the fat grubs left when the honey is removed will be the guide's portion.

"There's nothing under Heaven so blue
That's really worth the traveling to,"
says the rhyme. But we're inclined to put a question mark after the two verses. The very writer of the lines crossed the continent in a poor tourist car years ago a few hours after reaching America. He had come urgently to find a person who had won his fancy in France.

So we shall take off from YOUTHPORT to find, to achieve.

E. L. N.

Stay-at-Home

LADRONES, where are they?
The beautiful words that pass through my mind
Like wings of the birds!
And blessed Barbary—
Lands I'll never know
And never may see.
For I'm here at my cottage still—
Chicks at the door,
Geese on the hill,
Birds coming in with word from Janiero,
Honduras bright where I'll never go,
For my cows are all lowing
And calling me out
To have me well knowing
Just what they're about.
And the bronze cock crows:
"What? Dreaming today
As you dreamed of yore?
When you start for Cathay
Leave the old kitchen door,
"For the gleams on my tail
Aren't grenadiers' gold.
Who'd know the wide earth
Needs a heart that is bold.
"And a dream ship's quite different
From galleons that get
To the roaring red waters
Of distant sunset.
Who strides a gray ass
Goes but to the mill.
Who mounts a bold stallion
May sweep to the hill."

E. L. N.

WHITE MAN'S JUSTICE

AN angry and sullen murmur that gradually rose in the distance as thunder, rolled ever nearer breaking the quiet of a peaceful town. The sounds grew ever louder and more menacing sending terror into one part of the population. The mob, consisting of men and boys, armed to the teeth with every conceivable missile that they could lay their hands on, had turned savage brutes laying aside their many years of civilization. The lust of blood was in their eyes, and their prey was near. They storm his haven of safety that the authorities have conveyed him to, they shout invectives at him; they hurl stones; they surge forward in a body to take the prison by storm. The feeble arm of the law repulses them for the time being; but for how long? Ever and anon the crowd grows angrier and more blood thirsty and menacing, shouting: "Give us that trifler of white woman's honor, so that we may uphold the traditions of our race. Justice is too good for him, let us wreak our vengeance on him."

Then one, slyer than the rest, set fire to the building and another Negro burns in a holocaust because he dared defend himself against a white woman's *dog*. Indeed what *has* happened to justice?

G. G. LEWIS.

MIDNIGHT WALKS

A Story

BY GLADYS WHITFIELD

SUDDENLY a colossal gate swung violently open. We entered. A crash! Like the sound of a mighty cannon. The gate had closed. I was too much terrified to speak. The inside of me seemed to be coiling tighter and more compactly. Everything was hazy before me. I felt boiling hot and icy cold simultaneously, with fear. What was holding to my hand so wiry so soft and so hairy? I dared not draw my hand away. Where was I? But how could I ask? My tongue was mute with fright.

"This is Woodscott," said the voice of the one that held my hand so firmly. "My home, the home of all my species. For thousands of years we have lived here. Happy and contented we lived until an event occurred that has ruined my life."

The mewing voice was familiar, the voice of our family cat, Midnight; but cats could not talk in man's language. Being a little more at ease, I looked at my companion.

"Midnight," I exclaimed, "is that you?"

'Why certainly," quotn the cat, in a most dignified manner.

"But Midnight! Why are you so large?" For the cat was taller than I.

"You judge me an ordinary cat, but I am not. A spell is upon me."

"Oh, what an exciting time I shall have!" I had often read of people under spells, but to see one! I thought that happened only in books.

Brimming with interest, I gazed at Woodscott. All below me was a vast open space, with narrow paths across it. On one of these narrow paths we stood. Quickly I flung my arms around Midnight's body and clung fast. I had no desire to see more of Woodscott. Midnight felt creepy. My nerves were unstrung and I was anxious to leave the cat's home.

(*Will you please turn to page* 394)

Postscript
by W. E. B. DuBois

FUNDS

WHEN income is low and work uncertain, there comes retrenchment. The way in which a man retrenches tells the manner of man he is. The thoughtful American Negro, for instance, will not, if he is wise, curtail too much his contributions to those movements which are making for his freedom and opportunity. The N. A. A. C. P., since its founding, has depended for its support mainly upon the American Negroes for whom it is working. This is precisely as it should be. But all the more reason that its constituency should not in time of crisis like this forget that we need the N. A. A. C. P. more today than in times of prosperity. Lynching has flamed again into terrible prominence. Mob law is widespread. Discrimination, especially in obtaining work and maintaining wages, is increasing. We need to fight harder in times of depression like this, and yet our income thus far in 1930 has been $5223 less than during the same period last year; while the income of THE CRISIS for three consecutive months has been just one-half what it was a year ago. It is easy to explain this but explanation is not justification. The work of this organization must go on. Its tempo must be more rapid rather than less, and that means that by thought and sacrifice, those who have supported this Association in the past, should try to give now not less but if possible even more liberally than they have before.

OHIO

WE black folk talk considerably of independence in politics; of rewarding our friends and punishing our enemies by means of the ballot which is in our hands. But when election day comes and we march right up to the polls, inevitably we hesitate.

The chief cause of the hesitation is that we have usually to choose only between the Republican and Democratic parties. The Democratic party depends upon the solid, lynching, disfranchising South. The Republican party depends on the do-nothing indifference of the North and the Southern "Lily-whites".

But pause a moment and remember this. The Democratic party is in reality split in two. There is a Northern wing with tendencies toward liberalism; there is a Southern wing of reactionary Bourbons yet with a fringe of Liberals when they can see beyond the race question. We can afford to vote for Northern Liberal Democrats in spite of the South. We not only can afford to do this, but we must remember that when we vote the Republican ticket the Republicans are supporting the rotten boroughs of the South just as steadfastly as the Democrats. The party label, then, means nothing. The individual candidate is everything. And in the state of Ohio today no Negro can hesitate between the Republican candidate for Senator, McCulloch, who voted to confirm Judge Parker, and the Democratic candidate, Robert J. Bulkley, who promises to regard the wishes of his Negro constituents. Every argument of expediency and common sense points to a vote for Bulkley.

COLORED TRAVELLERS

IT has long been known that secret effort has been successfully made to discourage American Negroes from migrating to or even travelling in the American countries to the South of us. A Negro who wishes to make a trip to Mexico, the West Indies or South America, often meets curious difficulties. For Mexico and Cuba, he may secure a visa but efforts are usually made to hinder his entrance at the frontier. If he is a mulatto, he may be allowed to pass, as mulattoes in Central America figure as "white". To enter Brazil and other South American countries, the colored American may be even refused a visa.

The reasons for this rests on two considerations, both directly traceable to race prejudice in the United States: first, there is the widespread propaganda that American Negroes are undesirable immigrants and are dangerous even as travellers. And secondly, there is, without shadow of doubt, the direct pressure put upon these countries by the United States Department of State. It has been repeatedly charged that the Department of State has practically compelled such countries as Mexico and Cuba to refuse admission to American Negroes. And secondly, it is notorious that the Department has taken no steps in any case to resent the insult of this treatment of American citizens. Back of all this, lies the fear that American Negroes may desert America; that they may carry not only their labor but their knowledge of what freedom in the United States means into other parts of the continent and thus nourish and increase the just resentment of the Americas toward the United States. What an extraordinary commentary this is on the reiterated statement that the United States wishes to get rid of the burden of its Negro population!

JOBS

IN the present economic depression, the American Negro of all groups in the United States, has, on the whole, acted with most thought and courage. The Southern white worker has characteristically burst into lynching and mob murder. The trade unions have resorted to strikes with the openly expressed program of keeping up their own wages at the expense of other laborers. Most other groups have simply complained.

The American Negro who suffers most in crises like this, has concentrated his activities on a feverish search for work. He has begun systematically to bargain, offering to buy only of those business institutions which give him work in turn. He has used, particularly in Chicago, against notorious chain stores, the systematic boycott. We are delighted to learn that the boycott carried on there against the Woolworth stores has at last been successful. What Chicago, led by *The Whip*, has done can be done elsewhere. We hope it will. It is one of the paths leading out of our economic wilderness.

But above all, the attention of Negro thought has been turned in these days to a general and searching estimate of his economic condition in the world and the ways in which it can be stabilized and fortified. If out of this present crisis can come in education and work, in social uplift and religion, a

program for the American Negro which will safeguard his economic future, the present crisis may prove a blessing in disguise.

COLORADO

WE spoke in the October CRISIS of the Colorado Teachers State College. A story was current in the Negro press that when a colored sorority won the highest marks for the college in scholarship, it was refused the prize cup. We wrote President George Willard Frasier for the facts. He replied that only sororities belonging to the Pan-Hellenic Council were eligible for the prize cup and that the colored sorority did not belong. We then asked him about membership in the Council and he replied: "I do not know if the Negro sorority could be a member of the Pan-Hellenic Council or not. The question would have to be referred to the organization." In other words, here is a college and its President sponsoring a prize for scholarship under a system which does not allow Negro students to receive the prize even if they win it. This is surely education with a vengeance.

CORBIE

IT is fitting that homage be paid to the memory of Eugene Corbie in the name of his European friends. The pacifist youth of Europe had the good fortune to come into contact with this splendid personality at the great International Congress for Peace, which was held at Bierville, out in the French countryside, August, in 1926. And the impression made by Corbie on the thousands of young Frenchmen, Germans, Englishmen, Scandinavians, Swiss, etc., who gathered together there as brothers, will not be forgotten. With Marc Sangnier, the ardent French apostle of democracy and peace, Corbie, the young African apostle of liberty and peace, was one of the outstanding figures at that Congress.

Merely to state this fact indicates that the message he brought us was of particular importance and that he expressed it in a remarkable outspoken and persuasive fashion. It was indeed an important moment: for the first time European youth was made clearly conscious of its responsibilities towards people of other races and thus had its eyes opened to the full scope of the problems of peace. And the Negro from whom it received this new knowledge, interpreted the state of mind and the feelings not only of Africans, but also of the Negroes of America and of those multitudes of men who, in Asia and in the colonies, suffer because of the domination which the white race still seeks too often to impose on the rest of the world. Peace! Yes, a true peace based on justice and good-will. But peace over all the world and not only amongst European nations! Corbie's appeal was an eloquent one and it was good that it should come at a time when people were thinking above all of the peace and reconciliation necessary between France and Germany and ran the risk of believing that it would be sufficient to supress all means of war in Europe in order to secure the peace of the world.

Death has taken Eugene Corbie from us, and the International and Inter-racial youth Movement has lost thereby a very wonderful inspirer and leader. But contact with the black race is established: a number of Negroes took an active part in the Congress which was held in 1929 in Holland, and we hope that an ever stronger bond of solidarity will draw all races more and more closely together.

The disappearance of a man endowed with those rare personal qualities which Eugene Corbie possessed is indeed an irreparable loss. But the example remains, of his noble ideal and the energy of his character.

JEAN L. CLAPAREDE,
Secretary of International Education,
Geneva, Switzerland.

ABYSSINIA

AMERICAN Negroes send congratulations and assurances of the highest appreciation to Ras Tafari who this month ascends the throne of the Ethiopian empire under the title of His Majesty, Kadamawi Haile Sillassie. Abyssinia stands today as the leading Negro nation in the world and the only one of real independence. It has not borrowed money of Europe and is without a public debt. It owns its own banking system and controls its own lands and natural resources. It has an army adequate for self-defense; it has kept the white world in its place, and has never submitted to slavery, intimidation nor insult. And above all, it is today beginning to recognize that the American Negro is a brother beyond the seas capable of alliance, help and co-operation.

There are grave difficulties in Abyssinia's future path: the fall in the value of her silver currency and the appreciation of gold, cripples her trade; the matter of industrial capital makes a foreign debt almost inevitable in the near future; and the vultures which surround her in the shape of Great Britain, France and Italy, with Germany and America in the background, are forces carefully to be watched. Education is still at a low ebb; taxation calls for reform and religion must be curbed. But we believe that the ancient courage of the land of Prester John will yet save this last bulwark of African liberty and first promise of the rebirth of culture on the dark continent.

HASTINGS OF DELAWARE

I WENT down to Wilmington last Sunday and spoke at a mass meeting of five hundred or six hundred colored people. I asked them to vote against Senator Hastings of Delaware who voted to confirm Judge Parker as a member of the Supreme Court and who insulted his colored constituents by declaring in a public address before the Senate that the Negroes did not have sense to know why they were opposing Parker. I strongly advocated independence in voting or a straight vote for Senator Bayard and I pointed out that the appointment of Coage as Recorder of Deeds was no reason for voting in favor of a man who had so openly repudiated his obligations to black voters.

The next day, the *Evening Journal* of Wilmington, Delaware, said in headlines: "Du Bois urges G. O. P. Support. Pays tribute to Senator Hastings." And then went on to remark:

"Dr. William Du Bois, editor of THE CRISIS, addressing the Civic Rights League in the National Theatre yesterday, asked his audience to study well their interests and make the most of their opportunity. He said the Negro had much to thank the Republican Party for since its emancipation and that the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments were placed upon the statute books by their friend, and that the Republican Party should be supported one hundred per cent."

As a straight piece of contemptible lying by a paper, a party and a candidate, this is the most outrageous that I have had the misfortune to see. This is a characteristic effort on the part of a set of unusually cheap politicians. They are counting on the presumable ignorance of the Negroes of Delaware. They are proposing to buy up these votes, not simply by the Coage appointment, but by the actual use of money. Hastings, himself, is a former Democrat from Maryland, who came to Delaware under the notorious Addicks regime. If Delaware is ever going to regain the respect of decent people, Hastings should be retired from public office; and if Delaware Negroes have a jot of independence and self-respect left, they should vote to defeat Hastings, not simply because of his vote on Parker, but because of lying tactics, like this which we have noted above.

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Wilbur C. Woodson, Executive Secretary, Columbus, Ohio.

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Negro Judges for Harlem

(*Continued from page* 377)

show that the New York Negro has learned to play the game politically in a realistic fashion. The re-districting of Senatorial and Congressional lines in the fashion desired by the colored group, it is fair to believe, must take place within the next few years.

A strong effort will be made to avert the election of Negro justices. Sentiment has been expressed in many white quarters extremely hostile to having Negro judges on the bench. It can be expected that the most ruthless tactics will be resorted to by those opposing the election of Negro justices to kill them off. It means that the colored residents of Harlem must register in unprecedented numbers in order that the opportunity presented to them by this new law will not turn to ashes and leave them with nothing. With every colored lawyer both Republican and Democratic an aspirant for these judicial honors and with the entire population on the qui vive because of this unique opportunity, it is safe to predict that the registration and the political campaign this fall will be the greatest in its intensity and vigor that has ever taken place and that New York's first colored judges will be inducted into office on January 1st, 1931.

The Browsing Reader

(*Continued from page* 378)

"As a result of the exclusion policies of these unions not less than 225,000 Negro workers are denied trade union affiliation and its attendant benefits."

In addition to these unions who openly discriminate, large numbers of other unions secretly keep Negroes out whenever they can. A study of the action of such unions fills sixty pages of the Report and is done in great detail, and yet is full of clear information.

Fifty cases of actual experiences of Negro workers and white unions close the book. Perhaps this closing is almost too abrupt. One always wants in a study of this sort to have the measured and careful conclusions of the expert who has done the work. Probably Mr. Reid lacked both time and money to do this. At any rate, what he has done is of unusual and lasting value.

W. E. B. D.

The Humor of Teaching

(*Continued from page* 387)

on the part of students, initiative and an easy give and take in discussing a thought or its application to life with a chance to focus it down to "cases" is a thing too daring to be tolerated and must be summarily squelched as impudent and not duly respectful to teacher's opinions and decisions. *Thus saith the book*—and that puts the inviolable cloture on all further debate.

Not long ago a student neighbor came in to ask the use of my reference library for some task that had been set him. Busy with my own work, I left him to browse at will among the books which he seemed to do in rather a pointless haphazard way that finally began to get on my nerves clear across the room. "Don't you find what you want?" I asked. "I had to look up Antoninus," he answered gloomily. "Here are six!"

We have been so ridden with tests and measurements, so lashed and spurred for percentages and retardations that the machinery has run away

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HOTELS

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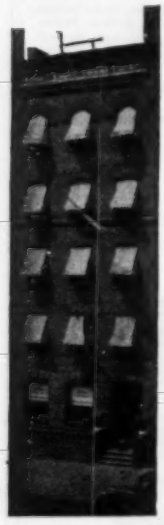

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with the mass production and quite a way back bumped off the driver. I wonder that a robot has not been invented to make the assignments, give the objective tests, mark the scores and —chloroform all teachers who dared bring original thought to the specific problems and needs of their pupils.

But Ideas are as potent today as they were 2,000 years ago when poor but aspiring men of Rome sent their sons all the way to Rhodes to get the touch of Appollonius. An instructor who is himself keen about the enigma of the Universe, or even about the enigma of Mississippi and Texas, will find his flaming torch as "catching" from a chair in Greek and Latin as he would with a stereotyped or borrowed syllabus in Civics or a book "plan" on the Reconstruction period.

The trouble I suspect is that those who furnish the coin and "suggest" the promotions in Negro Education are not themselves a-wearying and a-worrying to see any Renaissance or primal naissance of real thinking in Negro Schools, and yet God knows they need it.

Youthport

(*Continued from page* 388)

Calmly Midnight told me that there was naught to fear; that we had seen only a small portion of Woodscott, as this was merely the entrance.

"Take me out of this dangerous place. I might fall. I thank you, but I do not desire to see any more of your country." I tried to be polite for I realized my helplessness. The cat ignored my fine speech and bade me look down to the home of the First Cat, at which he was pointing. Obedience seemed expedient in my situation, so I looked down expecting to see nothing.

Far below stood a beautiful gray castle, a tower.

"We shall go down and visit Father Cat," Midnight said, and before I could object, Midnight had shoved me. Off the narrow path we fell down, down; down we went into space. What if we should hit that tower, I thought I would be crushed senseless. I grew dizzy. For a while I knew nothing. How long I remained unconscious I never have known.—But the next thing that I recall was being shaken roughly by someone. It was Midnight. I was certain that some of my bones were broken and an organ dislocated perhaps.

"Stop shaking me," I yelled to Midnight, "and why are you so large and strong anyway?" I was riled with Midnight. To think an ordinary cat that I had bossed around my house was treating me as an inferior. And his importance drove me into a rage.

"This is the natural size for cats," he explained nonchalantly, "six feet in height. Sit down and I will tell you the story. Ten years ago we were having a festival to the honor of Goddess Jessla who gave prosperity to our country. Every cat had gathered on the green. The green was a sacred place for festival to our Goddess. It was above here where we entered. There was dancing, singing, games and rejoicing. That night the festival was to end with a great feast in the hall of the Goddess' mansion.

"The games, singing and dancing were on. It was night. The table in the hall of the Goddess was laid. Savory odors arose from the venison. All of us took our places at the table, Father Cat at the head.

"On an elevated platform sat our radiant Goddess Jessla with her dainty hand raised to bless our food. We had often been told by the elders what would befall us should we taste of the feast before the blessing was said. No one had ever broke this custom. So I thought their talk untruthful, and decided to test this custom.

"In the midst of the Goddess Jessla's blessing, I opened my eyes and looked around. Every other eye was closed save my own so I—I touched the food. Nothing happened. So I tasted a tiny piece of meat.

"Oh Goddess Jessla!" I shrieked, "Why did I do it!" I felt myself falling—the floor slipped from under me, the Goddess vanished, our land grew ugly as you now see it.

"The elders of Woodscott met and banished me from my home for ten years, for the spell could not be broken within that time. The only way to break the charm was by sacrificing one of another species to the Goddess Jessla on the last day of the tenth year."

All the time that Midnight was talking cats were gathering near and had built a great fire that blazed furiously. The flames leapt high and lighted the place with a perilous red glaring light. I had ill forebodings.

Midnight continued, "So I have brought you for—"

"For what—" I screamed. "Help! Help!"

"What is wrong with you Jane?" said my mother in excited tones.

I jumped up. On the foot of my bed was the family cat, Midnight, tramping on my feet.

"Oh! Mamma! I was dreaming."

I put Midnight out of doors. It was one o'clock so I had time for a good night's rest and soon was sleeping soundly.

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